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Manuel Lujan, Jr. Reports on his First Three Years as Secretary of the Interior

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

February 1992

This report highlights many significant steps taken by the Department of the Interior over the past three years to achieve the Bush Administration's ambitious goals of improved stewardship of the human, cultural, historical and natural resources entrusted to us.

Great progress has been made toward protecting our fragile environment, maintaining America's scenic grandeur, and preserving our historical treasures and cultural diversity. While protecting the environment, we have worked with other federal, state and local agencies, with public interest groups and with industry, to meet our national needs for energy, minerals, water and other resources found on federal lands. We have sought to balance the need to protect the environment with the need to develop resources essential to the economy.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to rank in importance the many policies initiated and the hundreds of actions taken by the Department and its bureaus these past three years. But any listing of the most noteworthy would have to include the following:

— The entering of a new era of consultation and cooperation with environmental groups and industry to meet the challenges of stewardship;

— Negotiation of an agreement to improve the concessions contract at Yosemite National Park and to keep those operations in American ownership;

— Establishment of new standards for concessions in the National Park System to assure a better return to the Federal Government, greater competition and appropriate services; review of concession's policies of other Interior Department bureaus; and pilot projects to decrease solid waste and increase recycling in heavily visited national parks;

— Creation of mechanisms to provide the Indian tribes with the first effective avenues of consultation, and implementation of self-governance projects to give tribes greater control over their programs and funding;

— Establishment of the Legacy '99 program to provide increased funding for the repair and rehabilitation of facilities of the Department by 1999, including dam safety and hazardous materials cleanup;

— Initiation of an Enjoy Outdoors America program that establishes enhanced recreational opportunities on our public lands;

— Imposition of interim controls on water releases from Glen Canyon Dam while studies are completed on how best to protect the environment downstream in Grand Canyon National Park and Lake Mead National Recreation Area;

— An agreement among five tribes, three states, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Reclamation to protect endangered fishes, uphold trust responsibilities to meet the water rights of the Mountain Ute and Southern Ute tribes, and enable a start on the Animas-La Plata water project in southern Colorado;

— New regulations to protect sacred objects and human remains that have been found in the past or will be uncovered in the future;

— Creation of an Office of Indian Trust and clarification of the federal trust responsibilites for Indian tribes, emphasizing that all Interior Department bureaus -- not just the Bureau of Indian Affairs -- share in these responsibilities;

— Creation of a Human Resources Office to emphasize the commitment to equal rights of employment opportunities for all and to provide employees with opportunities and incentives for advancement and self-enrichment;

— Regulations on valuation of coal for royalty purposes that provide the federal government and states with equitable revenues;

— Proposed creation of a new national park in the American Virgin Islands to preserve an area that contains both historical and ecological values;

— Establishment of an American Battlefield Protection Program creating a partnership of government and private sector to preserve sites where historic conflicts occurred;

— Leadership in the damage assessment process and participation in negotiations that led to Exxon's agreement to pay $1.1 billion that will be used to restore natural resources in Alaska's Prince William Sound after the Exxon Valdez oil spill;

— Proposal for a 5-year leasing plan that will help meet America's natural gas and oil needs while ensuring the environmentally sensitive exploration and development of federal offshore areas;

— Pilot testing of vehicles that operate on compressed natural gas to determine if their use by the Department and its bureaus is feasible as part of the effort to reduce environmental impacts and cut the demand for oil imports with alternative domestic fuels;

— Development of regulations to better control the use of cyanide in mining operations on public lands, and increased bonding requirements for mining;

— Greater use of the geographic information systems technology by the U. S. Geological Survey and other Interior bureaus to facilitate the coordination, transfer and use of mapping data to improve policy and management of lands and resources;

— Expansion of the Department's role in research on global change, with six bureaus now involved in a broad array of studies to assess change and possible consequences for resources;

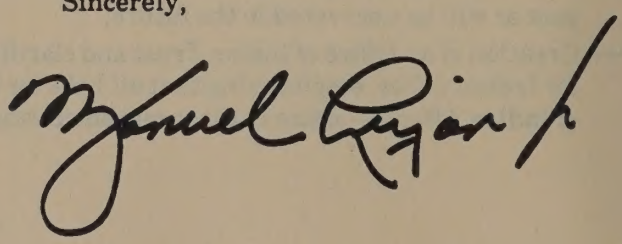
— Substantial growth in volunteerism and expansion of corporate cooperation in stewardship projects under the Take Pride in America program.

These are some of the initiatives and actions that spring to mind when the question is asked, "What has the Department of the Interior done to meet the commitment President Bush made to improved stewardship?" The following pages contain a more comprehensive list of significant undertakings of the Department from February 1989 to the present.

It would be impossible, of course, to recount in this report the thousands of actions taken daily by dedicated employees, by energetic volunteers, by earnest students, by dedicated conservation groups, by public spirited corporations, and others to meet our stewardship responsibilities. The call by President Bush for a "Thousand Points of Light" has indeed been answered.

My sincerest thanks to everyone who has contributed so much to these past three years of impressive accomplishments. As we enter the homestretch of the first Bush Administration, I am confident that the dedication of shared commitment will continue and that we will be even more successful in the team effort to accomplish that high standard of stewardship we owe to ourselves and to future Americans.

Sincerely,



To Strengthen the National Park System and Expand Recreational Opportunities

- Launched Legacy '99, an initiative in concert with the President's America the Beautiful program, to return and maintain the infrastructure of the Interior Department's parks, roads, bridges and facilities by increasing maintenance, rehabilitation and construction; by increasing emphasis on dam safety, and by correcting hazardous materials problems during the decade of the 1990s. Program goals are keyed to the Department's 150th anniversary to be celebrated in 1999.

- Ensured that Yosemite Park & Curry Company, the major concessioner at Yosemite National Park, would remain under American control, with its purchase by the non-profit National Park Foundation.

- Proposed new regulations to procedures for awarding concession contracts and permits in National Parks to make the process more competitive. The proposed regulations, in keeping with the 1990 initiatives to improve concessions management, would increase the return of fees paid by concessioners and modify the right of preference in the renewal of concession contracts. Reviews also were ordered for the concession policies of all other bureaus in the Department.

- Established a Take Pride in America partnership between the National Park Service and Dow and Huntsman chemical companies to launch an extensive recycling program and public education effort in parks across the country. Five of the most popular parks -- Acadia, Grand Canyon, Great Smoky Mountains, Mt. Rainier and Yosemite -- began pilot recycling programs. This innovative and award winning program between the federal and private sectors promotes the benefits of recycling for the protection and conservation of our environment. In addition, concessioners in the national parks have increased efforts to reduce the use of non-recyclable and non-biodegradable products. About 86 tons of plastic, glass, and aluminum were recycled in the first summer and fall seasons. The program is expected to reduce the amount of park waste being sent to landfills by about 25 percent.

- Created an American Battlefield Protection Program to provide technical assistance to develop government-private sector partnerships to support preservation of battlefield sites. An American Battlefield Protection Foundation was established with the goal of raising $100 million to save threatened battlefields, principally Civil War sites. One of the first battlefields to be protected under this program is Byram's Ford in Kansas City, Missouri.

- Supported creation of a new national park -- the St. Croix, Virgin Islands Historical Park and Ecological Preserve -- as the only place in what is now United States territory visited by Christopher Columbus. The proposed site includes prime examples of several types of ecosystems and a biologically rich submarine canyon. Also, identified 38 Quincentennial Parks as part of the program marking the 500th anniversary of Columbus' first voyage to the Americas. A Spanish Colonial Research Center was established and educational programs were developed to interpret historical events.

- Reopened the northern end of New York's Ellis Island, a unit of the Statue of Liberty National Monument restored through a public-private sector partnership. A ceremony, held in September 1990, featured the restored former federal immigration station and a new museum.

- Completed negotiations with Virginia power plant interests to safeguard the air quality of Shenandoah National Park. The agreement requires that when a new power plant comes on line, reductions must be made in emissions from existing plants to equalize, or off-set, emissions from the new plant.

- Worked successfully for legislation to establish Pecos National Monument in New Mexico as a new and expanded Pecos National Historical Park with more emphasis on the Pecos Valley, colonial Spanish and Civil War history, and the gateway role of the area.

- Announced the Enjoy Outdoors America recreation initiative to expand and enhance recreation opportunities for the American people on the 440 million acres of land managed by the Department. The initiative focuses on eight major activity areas: fishing, bicycling, boating, hiking, camping, hunting, winter sports and touring. All Americans are challenged to take an active role in managing and enjoying the great outdoors through partnerships and volunteerism. In conjunction with the Enjoy Outdoors America initiative:
  - — Several Interior agencies signed an understanding with the Go Camping America Committee to enhance management of public and private campgrounds and facilities;
  - — A map of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System was published by the U.S. Geological Survey;
  - — The Bureau of Reclamation signed an agreement with Physically-Challenged Access to the Woods, committing the agency to make recreational opportunities at its facilities fully accessible to disabled individuals;
  - — The Department, Bureau of Land Management, Motorcycle Industry Council, and Specialty Vehicle Institute of America signed an agreement to help protect public lands through the education of all-terrain vehicle users about responsible and safe use of recreational lands;
  - — The Bureau of Reclamation and the Bass Anglers Sportsman Society signed a pact to protect and enhance habitat for bass and other warm water fish. Initial work includes re-establishing warm water fisheries in Lake Trinity, California;
  - — The National Park Service completed its Winter Use Plan for Yellowstone National Park, which highlights winter access for snowmobiles, skiing, snowshoes, and concession-run snowcoach rides;
  - — In partnership with Spokes Unlimited, the Bureau of Land Management completed projects to improve access for disabled individuals at four restrooms, five campsites and one boat ramp at its Gerber, Topsy and Surveyor recreation sites in Oregon;
  - — Ninety-one Fish and Wildlife Refuges participated in National Fishing Week, emphasizing participation by the physically-challenged, children and senior citizens;
  - — The Fish and Wildlife Service hosted a steel shot shooting clinic for the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus.

- Observed the 75th Anniversary of the National Park Service, hosting two landmark meetings: a Women's Conference to chart a course for enhancing the role and career opportunities for women in the Park Service; and an International Symposium of conservationists, academicians, business leaders and the public to discuss challenges and strategies to guide the Service.

- Sent proposed legislation to Congress to create Beringian Heritage International Park as a cooperative project between the United States and Russia, and to recognize the cultural and natural resource ties between the nations. Several joint working teams, including local residents, proposed a park that would include the existing Bering Land Bridge National Preserve (Alaska) as the American side. The Russian side of the park is yet to be established. The park will involve local Alaska Native communities and promote cooperative research.

- Selected a 15-member Preservation of Jazz Advisory Commission to study the feasibility of creating a new National Park System unit on American Jazz. New Orleans is the study site.

- Apportioned $30 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to assist the 50 states, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia in support of the President's commitment to expand recreation opportunities, especially in urban locations.

- Coordinated historic preservation work in Kennicott, a major inholding in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Alaska. The turn-of-the-century copper mine was among the richest in the world, and its massive wooden buildings are in danger of decay or collapse. The National Park Service, in partnership with the State of Alaska and local residents, has contributed planning, engineering and hazardous waste study experts.

- Reintroduced the endangered Red Wolf, missing for nearly a century, into the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

- Allowed willing parties to sell their inholdings to the National Park Service in Alaska through the land acquisition program. Terms of sales have allowed Native corporation shareholders to maintain their subsistence privileges on conservation easements sold to the National Park Service. Former mining claims have been returned to public ownership, resulting in the removal of hazardous materials and the reclamation of disturbed ground.

- Initiated scientific studies in Olympic National Park to determine actions needed to protect the natural diversity of species in this International Biosphere Reserve. The Department notified the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission that two dams on the Elwah River should be removed to restore anadromous fish runs. Environmental studies are addressing questions about the impact of exotic goats on fragile alpine ecosystems and identifying actions to ensure natural diversity.

- Worked successfully for legislation establishing the Petroglyph National Monument in New Mexico, a park unit formed through a partnership with the City of Albuquerque, State of New Mexico and the National Park Service. President Bush signed the legislation authorizing the 7,274-acre monument in June 1990. The new park protects some 15,000 Indian and Spanish rock carvings.

- Designated 154 National Historic Landmarks in 38 states, the District of Columbia and American Samoa. These National Historic Landmarks highlight the preservation work conducted through the initiative of private individuals, citizens' groups and local and state governments.

- In close cooperation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, worked successfully for passage of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989. This legislation, signed by President Bush, enlarged the park by 107,600 acres. These relatively undisturbed lands in the East Everglades watershed provide prime habitat for wading birds and the endangered Florida panther. In addition, the National Park Service launched a cooperative effort with the State of Florida to restore the 18,000-acre Turner River Drainage in the Big Cypress National Preserve.

- Reached a settlement agreement in December 1991 between the State of Florida and the Federal Government for the clean-up and longterm protection of the vital water supply for Everglades National Park and Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge. A suit was filed on behalf of Interior by the Justice Department in 1988, aimed at limiting phosphorus and nitrates in agricultural runoff that adversely affected a wide range of plants and animals in the park and refuge. The settlement establishes a court- supervised, 10-year phased elimination of the targeted chemicals, a major accomplishment in reversing a half-century trend of environmental degradation in the only subtropical wilderness in the mainland United States.

- Conducted research to determine the effects of acid rain on building stones and monuments in national parks; investigated the impact of ground shaking on prehistoric dwellings in national parks, and monitored seismicity at Lassen National Park in California. The U.S. Geological Survey also investigated metal contamination of air quality in national parks in Kenai, Alaska; Cape Romain, South Carolina, and Everglades, Florida.

- Published geologic maps of Colorado's Rocky Mountain National Park and California's Yosemite National Park and vicinity and a map showing earthquake epicenters from 1964 through 1981 in Yellowstone National Park and vicinity in Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana. The U.S. Geological Survey also released reports on selected caves and lava-tube systems in and near the Lava Beds National Monument in California and on Late Quaternary (about 2 million years ago) glacial and vegetative history of the Glacier National Park region in Montana.

- Prepared and published a photographic essay describing landscape changes at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore that are being brought about by both natural processes and human activities, including coastal erosion, land use, water contamination, and global change. The report uses Indiana Dunes as a microcosm for national environmental and natural resource stewardship issues that impact other parks and public lands.

- Expanded the boundaries of San Antonio Missions National Park by more than 300 acres to protect valuable cultural resources associated with the colonial mission period of south Texas.

- Conducted an investigation of the Loch Vale Watershed in Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado. The cooperative study is assessing the effects of global change on the nature of snowmelt, the flowpaths of water, and the biology and chemistry of the watershed.

- Instituted a new, comprehensive fire management policy for units of the National Park and National Wildlife Refuge Systems, Federal Wilderness Areas and other federal lands. In related action, implemented a fire recovery program for Yellowstone National Park that received generous funding from the private sector and on-site volunteer assistance from the Student Conservation Association.

- Initiated studies with the National Academy of Sciences to help determine the impact of the Navajo Generating Station and other air pollution sources on visibility and air quality in Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona. Helped develop an agreement between operators of the plant and environmental groups to reduce emissions to protect visibility in the park.

- Completed eight abandoned mine land reclamation projects in three national parks through a cooperative effort of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement and the National Park Service to provide a safer, more aesthetic environment for public use of these national attractions. Projects at Big South Fork National Recreation Area in Kentucky, Friendship Hill National Historic Site in Pennsylvania, and New River Gorge National Scenic River in West Virginia resulted in the closing of 116 mine openings, filling of cavities, revegetation and removal of dangerous structures.

- Acquired lands by donation from the Richard King Mellon Foundation at Pecos National Monument in New Mexico; Gettysburg National Military Park in Pennsylvania; Antietam National Battlefield in Maryland; Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado; and Shenandoah National Park, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, and Petersburg National Battlefield in Virginia. These acquisitions in 1990, accomplished with the assistance of The Conservation Fund, serve as a model for Federal Government-private sector cooperation in the protection of significant natural and cultural resources which would otherwise be vulnerable to loss.

- Worked closely with the Congress, the Department of Defense, and state and local governments in reviewing the list of military bases scheduled for closure for possible use as wildlife preserves, parklands or other public resource needs. The Department has an active cooperative task force working on the transfer of the Presidio of San Francisco Army base to the National Park Service, a major shift of federal resources from military to civilian use.

- With strong support from the State of Illinois and the private sector, added the Middle Fork of the Vermilion River to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This is the first such protected river in Illinois.

- Studied North American glaciers located in several national parks in Alaska and the Pacific Northwest as indicators of environmental responses to climate change.

- Responded quickly to provide historic preservation assistance to the City of Charleston, South Carolina, following Hurricane Hugo.

- Established a partnership among the National Park Service, the National Archives, the Federation of Genealogical Societies, and the Genealogical Society of Utah to develop a computer data base that will allow millions of visitors to the park system to access information on those who fought in the Civil War.

- Began studies of the Hanford Reach in Washington, the last free-flowing stretch of the Columbia River, to identify ways to conserve its nationally significant natural and cultural resources.

To Safeguard and Enhance Fish and Wildlife Resources

- From 1989 to 1991, established 23 new refuges and waterfowl production areas. Acquired 7,728 acres of prime habitat for wildlife protection within the National Wildlife Refuge System. These lands provide habitat for migratory birds, endangered species, and other wildlife and plants, and offer opportunities to hunt, fish, hike and observe wildlife. Included in these new refuges are:
  - — The Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge in south Florida, to be managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to provide long-term protection for one of the Nation's most endangered mammals;
  - — The Nation's newest urban wildlife refuge, the 18,000-acre Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge located less than 10 miles from downtown New Orleans.
- Initiated "Refuges 2003," a major U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service effort aimed at planning management programs and policies for the next 10 to 15 years on the Nation's 472 national wildlife refuges. Public comment was sought at 31 meetings across the country. The Service also completed first-ever comprehensive review of recreational and economic uses of national wildlife refuges and is taking steps to eliminate incompatible uses.
- Implemented the North American Wetlands Conservation Act to restore declining waterfowl populations and to conserve wetlands under the North American Waterfowl Plan. This action helps fulfill the President's strong commitment to wetlands conservation. Money to implement the plan comes from interest on tax revenues collected under the Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Fund. The North American Wetlands Conservation Council, created under the Act, has recommended funding for 142 projects that will protect 608,569 acres of threatened wetlands and surrounding habitats for wildlife. In other actions to conserve wetlands:
  - — Established cooperative agreements between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Reclamation to promote implementation of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and to begin the inventory, classification and mapping of wetlands on 8.5 million acres of Bureau lands;
  - — In February 1991, published a summary of public comments gained from six public meetings held by the White House Domestic Policy Council's Wetlands Task Force;
  - — Developed and distributed a comprehensive "Wetlands Action Plan" for protecting, enhancing and restoring wetlands nationwide;
  - — Issued a report to Congress listing wetlands loss in each state over the past two centuries;
  - — Continued research on the hydrology of natural and man-made wetlands to provide an improved scientific basis for wetlands delineation and management;
  - — Developed a unified depiction of wetlands to improve understanding of their extent and location. Through the National Wetlands Inventory, the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are cooperating to develop a mechanism to digitally transfer wetlands data between their computer data bases;
  - — Continued a U.S. Geological Survey coastal and wetlands processes program in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Corps of Engineers, Environmental Protection Agency and the States of Louisiana, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama and Mississippi to analyze the nature, extent, and causes of coastal erosion and wetlands loss. Additional areas of study include the Lake Erie shoreline, parts of western Louisiana and eastern Texas, and the Massachusetts Bay/Boston Harbor area;
  - — Supported international wetlands conservation efforts, including the approval of five new wetlands conservation projects in Mexico by the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. Additionally, the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service continues to work closely with Mexico to forge new partnerships and develop effective project proposals;

- Began development of 18 wetlands and fish and wildlife enhancement projects in the Great Plains at a cost of nearly $3 million. For example: in Montana, a project supported by the State and Ducks Unlimited will alleviate a serious erosion problem while at the same time creating new wetlands for migratory and nesting waterfowl; and in Kansas, construction of dikes and water control features at a Bureau of Reclamation reservoir will create up to 75 acres of additional wetlands;
- Helped some 8,000 private landowners restore over 122,000 acres of wetlands on private lands. Under voluntary, cooperative agreements, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service provides most restoration costs for landowners who want to restore wetlands for wildlife habitat, natural beauty, and to help control floodwaters and soil erosion;
- Hosted and chaired the annual standing committee meeting of The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance in November 1991. Represented were 65 nations dedicated to conserving the world's most valuable wetlands.

- Added 131 species to the List of Endangered and Threatened Species between January 1989 and September 1991. Recovery plans were completed for 115 listed species. Listings included:
  - The northern spotted owl, listed as threatened throughout its range in Washington, Oregon, California and British Columbia. About 6.9 million acres in California, Oregon and Washington were designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as critical habitat for the threatened bird. A 16-member team was appointed to develop a recovery plan for the northern spotted owl. Also, at the request of the Bureau of Land Management, the Endangered Species Committee was convened to consider a Bureau of Land Management request for a waiver to hold timber sales on 44 federal tracts in Oregon. Additionally, mineral resource information was provided on large tracts of land in Washington, Oregon, and California being designated in pending legislation as Ancient Forest Preserves which would restrict economic activity in the region by removing timber and mineral resource production from the Nation's resource options;
  - The Mojave population of the desert tortoise was listed as a threatened species in eastern California, southern Nevada, northwestern Arizona and southwestern Utah. Making every effort to save this "symbol of the desert Southwest," the Bureau of Land Management's Desert Tortoise Rangewide Plan draws together federal and state agencies, the livestock industry and wildlife organizations. The newly completed Desert Tortoise Conservation Center near Las Vegas, Nevada, is studying food habits and diseases threatening the species. Additional research projects were launched to gain a better understanding of the management needs of the species. A cooperative regional management plan for the Western Mojave Desert involves 10 cities and towns, 4 counties and 12 state and federal agencies, and private groups.

- Launched an educational campaign to acquaint young people with protected wildlife and the way in which illegal trade in these species threatens them with extinction. Known as "Suitcase for Survival," this program lends suitcases filled with confiscated wildlife products to zoos for educational presentations in local school classrooms. The program is a cooperative effort with private zoos, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the World Wildlife Fund, the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, American Tourister and Take Pride in America.

- Enhanced recreational fishing opportunities by opening Cash Lake at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center with a special emphasis on access by disabled anglers. Additionally, under its "Fisheries -- USA" policy, the Fish and Wildlife Service expanded fishery programs on national wildlife refuges.

- Completed a Louisiana Barrier Islands Erosion Study documenting the magnitude of erosion problems in that state. Detailed maps show the magnitude and rates of erosion over the past 130 years. Such information will aid in making predictions of future conditions along the coast and adjacent wetlands, and is essential in determining what actions are needed to address the problem of erosion.

- Moving to protect endangered and threatened species throughout the world, the Departments of the Interior and Commerce in 1991 pressured Japan to end commercial trade in sea turtle shells. Previously, Interior led the effort for a U.S. ban on importation of African elephant ivory to help stem the rapid decline of that species; pressed for a ban on commercial elephant ivory trade among member nations of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna; and initiated a process to guide U.S. technical assistance to African nations and to assure the proper allocation of grants under the African Elephant Conservation Fund. Additionally, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service approved seven anti-poaching and elephant conservation programs to receive $700,000 in grants provided by Congress and private donations. The African Elephant has been proposed for listing as an endangered species. In a cooperative project, Take Pride in America spokesperson Linda Evans videotaped a message to be shown on aircraft warning international travelers against the purchase of ivory and other materials from endangered species. In other actions to protect endangered and threatened species around the world:
  - — Acted to ban trade with Thailand in wildlife protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora. The ban was imposed after it was determined that Thailand has inadequate laws and ineffective enforcement to control wildlife trade. Thailand is a staging point for shipments of live cheetahs, tigers, bears, orangutans and gibbons;
  - — Reclassified wild chimpanzees and all populations of the pygmy chimpanzee from "threatened" to the more critical "endangered" status under the Endangered Species Act. However, captive chimpanzees remain listed as threatened. The action will provide wild chimpanzees with additional protection while continuing to permit essential medical research at biomedical facilities in the United States.

- Through creation of the Bureau of Land Management/Forest Service Recreational Fisheries Policy, "Fishing Partners with You," enhanced recreational fishing opportunities for all Americans. Cooperatively, the two agencies manage 6.4 million acres of lakes and reservoirs and 283,000 miles of fishable streams and rivers on 462 million acres of public lands.

- Developed and began implementation of a mitigation and enhancement plan to restore California's Kesterson Reservoir, which was closed due to high concentrations of selenium. Although only 1,283 acres of wetlands were lost with the closure of Kesterson Reservoir, the San Joaquin Basin Action Plan/Kesterson Mitigation Plan will result in the acquisition, development and enhancement of a 23,000-acre ecological unit in the northern San Joaquin River Basin. The Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Game are cooperating in implementation of the plan.

- Coordinated water management actions with state agencies, environmental groups, irrigation districts, Indian tribes and others to alleviate the effects of the drought in the western United States. Actions included the expedited delivery of water to preserve fisheries, wetlands and recreation at a number of drought-plagued sites. Specifically, the Bureau of Reclamation:
  - — Convened an Interagency Task Force on California Drought to monitor and help coordinate activities of federal agencies;
  - — Utilized $20.5 million in emergency drought funding to prevent total loss or severe disruption to fish and wildlife resources;
  - — Increased flows on the Trinity River in northern California by 95 percent over previous levels to meet the critical needs of the river fishery during the fifth year of drought, and announced that river flows will be increased an additional 25 percent in 1992, if the water is available, to allow completion of a 10-year study of flows on the river;
  - — Helped protect endangered winter-run chinook salmon during their annual spawning run up the Sacramento River in California by releasing cool water during the summer through Shasta Dam lower outlet works, bypassing the powerplant;

- Provided 85,000 acre-feet of Central Valley Project water to wildlife refuges in California for drought relief in 1991;
- Delivered 30,000 acre-feet of Central Arizona Project water to the Gila River Indian Community in 1990 to maintain the fishery resources at San Carlos Lake in Arizona;
- Provided emergency water supplies from McClusky Canal in North Dakota to several wetlands, including nesting areas for the threatened piping plover;
- Adjusted operations in Colorado's Upper Arkansas River Basin to ensure adequate flow for recreational uses;
- Signed agreements with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission and Mirage Flats Irrigation District to provide a minimum pool for fish in Box Butte Reservoir through a cooperative water conservation program.

- Through a cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and Trout Unlimited, initiated 10 projects to improve habitats for cold-water fisheries. Signed a similar agreement with the Bass Anglers Sportsman Society to protect and enhance habitat for warm-water fish species.

- Completed construction of the "fish friendly" Buckhorn Dam on Grass Valley Creek, a tributary of the Trinity River in California. The dam is designed to reduce sedimentation of the spawning gravel in the river.

- Continued to evaluate existing Bureau of Reclamation projects on the Platte River in Wyoming and Colorado to determine the potential for those projects to jeopardize the existence of listed species or to adversely modify or destroy critical habitat.

- Significantly increased fish habitat in several water distribution canals in California and Arizona by installing artificial reefs made from discarded automobile tires.

- Played a prominent role in negotiations and legislation settling long-standing disputes over apportionment of water from the Truckee and Carson rivers in Nevada. The settlement provides major benefits to fish and wildlife resources at Pyramid Lake and in the Lahontan Valley. Included is a major expansion of Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge, a vital stop for migratory birds in the Pacific Flyway. The Fish and Wildlife Service also issued an environmental assessment for the proposed acquisition of water rights for Stillwater Wildlife Management Area.

- Assumed responsibility for management of subsistence hunting and fishing on federal lands in Alaska as required by federal law. The Department of the Interior was forced to take this action after the State Supreme Court struck down Alaska's subsistence law, thus putting the State out of compliance with a federal statute. Temporary regulations went into effect July 1, 1990. Public hearings were held in 1991 on proposed permanent regulations to be adopted in 1992.

- Implemented the Bureau of Land Management's "Fish and Wildlife 2000" plan to improve wildlife resources on the 270 million acres of public lands administered by the agency. Among important actions:
  - Established the Raptor Research and Technical Assistance Center at the world famous Snake River Birds of Prey Natural Area in southern Idaho. The Center is coordinating a multi-million dollar, 5-year research project to assess habitat alteration in the Snake River Birds of Prey Area. Included is research on the impacts of military exercises in a National Guard training area and on the effects of wildfire and grazing. Cooperative studies on global climate change also document trends and relationships in weather, fire patterns and vegetation changes in the area;
  - Continued implementing an "Anadromous Fish Habitat Management on Public Lands" plan to annually increase production of adult salmon and steelhead to 172,000 fish in Idaho, Oregon, California and Alaska. Completed half of the 84 projects in Oregon with installation of 2,118 instream structures, 193 rearing pools and the completion of 13 fish passage projects. Constructed a 3,400 foot long channel along the Trinity River in California to enhance anadromous fish rearing habitat. Restored 5.5 miles of Wolf Creek to benefit Coho salmon;

- Restored a dam in the Bureau of Land Management's Montana Lewistown District on Butch Reservoir, a popular fishing site. Completed an engineering study of the Wild Horse Reservoir proposed for development as a recreational fishery. Constructed the Fritzner Reservoir in northeastern Fergus County and completed the 50 acre foot Chapman Coulee Reservoir for fisheries and waterfowl habitat;
- Signed an agreement with Amerifish Corporation on "Fishing Has No Boundaries" to promote access to the outdoors nationwide for physically-challenged individuals by providing support to develop their confidence and abilities. During National Fishing Week, the Bureau of Land Management sponsored many activities, including a fishing clinic for Special Olympians in the California Yuma District and a fishing event for disadvantaged children in the Washington, D.C., area;
- Worked with other federal agencies and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in "Partners in Flight-Aves de las Americas" to focus attention on the declining populations of non-game birds that nest in the United States and winter in Central and South America;
- Implemented a Watchable Wildlife initiative involving more than a dozen other agencies and groups in the establishment of wildlife viewing areas on public lands. The program, which involves the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, includes a nationwide system of viewing sites on federal and state land, special road signs for viewing areas and publication of state viewing guidebooks. The Bureau of Land Management also participated in a national Animal Inn program with the U.S. Forest Service and non-government organizations to make the public aware of the value of dead and dying trees as habitat for fish and wildlife;
- Formulated a national strategy plan for managing big game habitat to minimize potential conflicts with livestock grazing and mining interests on Bureau of Land Management lands. Examples of ongoing work include the planting of 20,000 bitterbrush seedlings in the Idaho Shoshone District to help restore mule deer and elk winter ranges destroyed by wildfire; the reintroduction of elk into the Peavine Mountain Area in Oregon's Medford District; and cooperation with the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation in Montana to study elk populations and habitat as related to forest resource management on federal, state and private land;
- Established 10 new water sources on Bureau of Land Management lands for bighorn sheep; reintroduced bighorns into six historic habitat areas; augmented six herds; and inventoried 2.3 million acres of bighorn sheep habitat;
- Cooperated with Ducks Unlimited on several joint wetlands habitat improvement projects. The Bureau of Land Management participated in more than a million dollars in projects in five states. Example: in the Lewistown District of Montana, reconstruction of a dam created 40 acres of aquatic habitat and 100 acres of nesting habitat;
- Expanded the Bureau of Land Management technical field staff in several states to inventory and monitor special status plants. Inventoried more than 300,000 acres, which involved the discovery of several new populations of rare plants;
- Continued to strengthen existing private sector partnerships and to develop new ones with other cooperators such as The Nature Conservancy, the Center for Plant Conservation, the National Rifle Association, Pheasants Forever, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Quail Unlimited, National Wild Turkey Federation, the Foundation for North American Wild Sheep, Trout Unlimited, the Mule Deer Foundation and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Implemented 307 Challenge Cost Share projects worth $8 million benefitting fish, wildlife and special status plants;
- Completed a waterfowl nesting habitat inventory of 5 million acres in Alaska, a cooperative project of the Bureau of Land Management and Ducks Unlimited. The Bureau and Ducks Unlimited also joined forces in Montana to complete construction of Cust Creek Reservoir, a 64-acre project with 1.5 miles of shoreline and 25 acres of adjacent nesting cover. In Oregon, a local chapter of Ducks Unlimited and sporting groups joined the Bureau in improving the Warner Wetlands.

- Tripled the Coastal Barrier Resources System with the signing by President Bush of the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990. The system was enlarged to 1.25 million acres and over 1,200 miles of shoreline, including the Florida Keys, Great Lakes, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and secondary barriers in major bay areas. Under the program these areas will receive greater protection through bans against federal spending supporting actions that would encourage development.

- Joined in the nationwide program to reduce the risk of harmful exotic species such as the zebra mussel being introduced into U.S. waters by ship ballast water exchange. The program was authorized by the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990.

- Reversed the decline in Chesapeake Bay striped bass so that limited recreational and commercial harvests could be permitted in 1990. The restoration efforts by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service produced over 1 million juvenile stripers for stocking in 1990.

- Continued the Colorado River Endangered Fishes Recovery Program involving 35 projects costing almost $2.8 million. Also, continued an effort to preserve adult razorback suckers in Lake Mohave, the largest remaining Colorado River population of this fish, which has been proposed for listing as an endangered species. The Bureau of Reclamation has provided young razorbacks with a protected area to live in until they are of sufficient size to fend off predators.

- Developed a new operation and instream flow agreement for Buffalo Bill Dam and Reservoir on the Shoshone River in Wyoming, significantly increasing minimum releases from the reservoir while meeting other water needs.

- Participated in a cooperative effort to identify and implement programs to improve the survival of the endangered Snake River sockeye salmon and other potentially listed endangered or threatened anadromous fish in the Pacific Northwest.

- Entered the final stages of an 8-year, $44 million construction program for fish ladders and screens on the mainstem Yakima River in central Washington. In addition, reservoir release schedules have been modified where possible to protect spawning grounds and juvenile fish.

- Provided design and construction management service in the reconstruction of Kirby Dam on the Middle Fork Boise River. The power generating and sediment retention facility failed in 1991, and construction is underway to prevent toxic-laden materials from entering the stream system during the spring snowmelt.

To Improve Water Management and Ensure Water Quality

- Implemented interim operating criteria at Glen Canyon Dam to protect downstream ecological and environmental resources in Grand Canyon National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area until an environmental impact statement on the operations at the dam is completed.
- Successfully resolved difficult endangered species issues to allow work to begin on the Animas-La Plata Project in Southwestern Colorado. The project also will resolve water claims of the Ute Mountain and Southern Ute Indian tribes.
- Began comprehensive water quality assessment studies in 20 representative areas around the country to define the status and trends in the quality of the Nation's streams and ground water as the first phase of a planned 60-site national assessment. The National Water Quality Assessment program of the U.S. Geological Survey seeks to describe the human and natural factors associated with observed water-quality conditions. In conjunction with the program, signed agreement to ensure that the information needs of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's offices of Water, Pesticide Programs and Research and Development are met.
- Developed the San Joaquin River Basin Resource Management Initiative to protect the environment and fulfill obligations to water users in the Central Valley of California. The initiative, which includes the Friant unit of the Central Valley Project, emphasizes fisheries, wetlands and water quality. Long-term water contracts are being renewed with the understanding that adjustments may be required based on the results of an environmental impact statement that is being prepared. Interior bureaus also conducted a comprehensive study of the agricultural drainage problems of the west-side San Joaquin Valley.
- Continued the rehabilitation of western dams to resolve safety concerns. Corrective actions have been completed at 18 dams. Thirty-five dams are in authorization, design, or construction status for corrective action.
- Completed a review of the geological and hydrological aspects of the Jordanelle Dam site in Utah, concluding that the site is geologically safe and that there is adequate water available to fill the reservoirs.
- Refined technology developed by the Bureau of Mines to construct wetlands that will biologically treat acidic water from mining operations. In addition to addressing water quality problems, this effort creates additional wetlands.
- Received an award from The Research & Development Magazine. The Bureau of Mines' award-winning project, BIO-FIX beads, uses porous, polymeric beads containing immobilized biological materials to remove toxic and hazardous metal contaminants from mining and mineral processing wastewaters.
- Joined other federal and state agencies to initiate efforts to restore water quality in the Upper Arkansas River Basin.
- Used satellite imagery and digital image processing to determine vegetative consumption of Colorado River water, permitting a more accurate accounting of water uses and demands.
- Developed an "in-place" process that permits the lining of irrigation canals without taking them out of service, thus conserving water without disrupting water deliveries.
- In California, approved 30 requests for a total of 255,000 acre-feet of water in 1991 under hardship criteria to help relieve the effects of drought. Of this, 45,000 acre-feet were for urban and industrial use, 133,000 acre-feet were for Trinity River fishery operations, and 77,000 acre-feet were for agribusiness.

- Completed construction of a ground water recharge demonstration project in Salt Lake County, Utah, that will result in about 150,000 acre feet of storage without the costs and impacts of construction of a dam. In Nebraska, the York Groundwater Recharge Demonstration Project, dedicated in May 1992, will test three different methods, including use of treated water to enhance the recharge rate.

- Continued various efforts to better understand the use and potential effects of agricultural chemicals on the Nation's surface and ground-water resources:

  — Cooperated with the Environmental Protection Agency and several Midwestern states in research on the potential for agri-chemical contamination of ground water in the U.S. mid-continent;

  — Conducted reconnaissance surveys and regular monitoring of herbicides in the Mississippi River and its major tributaries and began to characterize the movement and concentrations of the herbicide atrazine in the Mississippi River basin;

  — Continued study of the nature and extent of irrigation-induced, water-quality problems throughout the western United States. Studies of 24 areas have been completed and, where problems have been documented, remediation will be conducted where possible.

- Collected and analyzed data to determine the sources and migration of selenium contamination caused by irrigation drainage, in portions of California, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nevada.

- Reached an agreement on river flow patterns in the Gunnison River through the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument and the Gunnison Gorge in Colorado to protect fish, wildlife and other resources in these areas.

- Completed the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel water treatment plant in Colorado. The $5 million facility, to begin operations in 1992 after final testing, will clean effluent from the tunnel discharge before it flows into the Arkansas River.

- Continued constructing units of the Colorado River Water Quality Improvement Program that will eliminate over 400,000 tons of salt pollution each year. Also sought new, less expensive alternatives for salinity control in the Upper Colorado River through partnerships with other federal, state and private interests.

To Provide Balanced Management of the Nation's Multiple Use Lands

- Completed wilderness study reports and recommendations for nine western states: California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming. These reports covered nearly 23 million acres of public land in 741 wilderness study areas.

- Made substantial progress in implementing a comprehensive Riparian-Wetland Initiative for the 1990s. A major goal is to achieve proper functioning conditions on the 182,000 riparian-stream miles that the Bureau of Land Management administers. In response to immediate needs, worked with Trout Unlimited, the Nature Conservancy, National Mustang Association, The Izaak Walton League, Ducks Unlimited, Sierra Club, various state resource agencies, education and penal institutions, and local volunteer and user groups to make improvements to degraded riparian-wetland habitats on public lands:
  - In Arizona, school children planted seedlings and installed erosion control matting within Cienega Creek;
  - In California, college students planted 5,000 willow cuttings and 1,000 bitterbrush seedlings and constructed rook structures in the Cedar Creek/Tule Mountain area. Also, the Nature Conservancy and Ducks Unlimited joined in restoring and enhancing habitat for threatened or endangered species in Dos Palmas, Cedar Canyon and San Sebastin Marsh/San Felipe Creek areas;
  - In Colorado, the state Division of Wildlife, the Nature Conservancy, Trout Unlimited and youth conservation groups planted willow saplings, stabilized stream banks, and constructed protection fences in the Cathedral Creek, Timberlake Creek, La Garita Creek, Razon Gulch and Sagehen areas;
  - In Montana, the state Fish, Wildlife and Parks contributed to the wetlands enhancement efforts on 40 acres of wetlands along Sand Creek and 1.5 miles of riparian along Rock Creek;
  - In Idaho, the state Division of Fish and Game coordinated in restoration projects on Zimmer Wildlife Tract, Ted Trueblood Habitat, Snake River and American River;
  - In Nevada, volunteers assisted in tree and shrub plantings and fence construction in the Dixie Creek, Marys River, South Fork of the Humboldt River, Sonoma Creek and Mill Creek areas;
  - In New Mexico, Quail Unlimited helped with brush removal, shrub plantings and water development in Rio Salado and Placita Arroyo areas;
  - In Oregon, 300 volunteers helped construct habitat improvements and streambank structures on two tributaries, a project that won a Take Pride In America National Award;
  - In Utah, Boy Scouts helped fence the Vernal, Cedar City and South Otter areas;
  - In Wyoming, State personnel assisted in construction of instream flow structures near Rawlins, Casper and Rock Springs.

- Developed and initiated the strategic plan, "Forests, Our Growing Legacy," for the Bureau of Land Management forestry program. This will broaden and emphasize the noncommodity side of forest management, such as recreation, wildlife habitat and riparian areas, and incorporates an ecosystem approach to long-term management of the forests.

- Implemented the comprehensive "Recreation 2000" plan defining the highest recreation priorities and ways to meet increased recreation demands on lands under Bureau of Land Management jurisdiction. As part of the Enjoy Outdoors America program, the Bureau has launched a number of initiatives that include National Back Country Byways, Watchable Wildlife, Recreational Fishing and Adventures in the Past. These promote ethics, sportsmanship and stewardship of the public lands.

- Began an interagency initiative on technologies and systems to better manage human wastes in remote and sensitive areas, such as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers and trails, and areas of critical environmental concern.

- Processed land withdrawals to protect critical and sensitive resource values on 724,000 acres of lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Forest Service. Also transferred public lands to other federal agencies to support national defense and other Presidential initiatives.

- Completed the 71st Resource Management Plan. As a result, one-half of public lands under Bureau of Land Management jurisdiction are now covered by multiple-use plans. Using the plans, designated 43 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, covering 1,281,330 acres in fiscal year 1991.

- Acquired more than 200 easements to open hundreds of thousands of acres of previously inaccessible land to the public for recreation use and other pursuits.

- Continued efforts to improve the management of wild horses and burros by:
  - — Adopting new rules to better protect wild horses and burros from mistreatment during the waiting period after adoption before title to the animal is transferred;
  - — Proposing new rules to allow wild horse and burro removal decisions to be carried out when necessary for the good of the animals and the public land resources prior to final resolution of pending appeals;
  - — Dedicating the Nation's first wild burro range at Marietta, Nevada, in May 1991, recognizing the important role these animals played in settlement of the West.

- Signed a cooperative agreement with the American Forestry Association that allows the Bureau of Land Management to accept donations from the association's Global ReLeaf Heritage Forests Program for reforestation of public domain lands. A donation of $9,000 in 1991 made it possible for the Bureau to plant more than 25,000 seedlings in California, Wyoming and New Mexico.

- Presented the Great Basin Tribute, the second in a series of planned regional and thematic Adventures in the Past events designed to highlight cultural and archaeological resources. The tribute includes traveling exhibits from each of the Great Basin States, a series of public lectures, and several museum displays focusing on prehistoric and historic cultures of the Great Basin. Private partners joining the Bureau of Land Management in this effort included the B.D. Billinghurst Middle School in Reno, Nevada, which worked with the Smithsonian Institution to obtain the return of a pair of 2,000-year-old tule duck decoys which had been discovered and removed from Hidden Cave in Nevada.

- Established the Arkansas Headwaters Recreation Area through the signing of a cooperative management agreement between the Bureau of Land Management and the Colorado Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. The Bureau, in keeping with its strong commitment to recreational uses of public lands, will serve as the primary visitor contact for recreation in the area adjacent to the 148-mile Arkansas River corridor.

- Filed the last of 142 site-specific environmental impact statements analyzing the effects of livestock grazing on about 173 million acres of public rangelands. Completed an analysis of work required to maintain a viable rangelands monitoring program for guiding future management of 21,814 livestock grazing allotments.

- Started impounding water in Lake Pleasant behind New Waddell Dam in Arizona. In addition to helping meet Arizona's water supply needs, balanced multiple use management at this facility will provide water for recreation, a fishery, 450 picnic sites and 225 campsites, along with a protected area for wildlife. Also in Arizona, the Bureau of Reclamation and Forest Service are developing a $41.4 million expansion of recreation facilities to include almost 2,000 new campsites at Roosevelt Lake.

- Protected public health and safety by inspecting county and municipal landfills located on public lands. All landfills on public lands will be audited by the Bureau of Land Management.

- Produced kiosks for Back Country Byways as part of a partnership between Take Pride in America and the American Recreation Coalition to encourage good land use ethics and practices.

To Better Fulfill Responsibilities in the U.S. Affiliated Insular Areas

- With the Federal Emergency Management Agency, coordinated the delivery of emergency assistance in 1990 to Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Republic of Marshall Islands, and Republic of Palau following Pacific typhoons, and to American Samoa following a hurricane.
- Conducted an insular area higher education seminar in Los Angeles, focusing on educational objectives for the insular areas for the 1990's. Post-secondary students and college and university presidents of schools from American Samoa, CNMI, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands attended.
- Coordinated efforts to restore airport navigational aids at Koror, Palau, after equipment failure prompted actions by the Federal Aviation Administration to revoke the instrument approach procedures into the airport. Despite airline threats to cancel flights into Palau, service continued uninterrupted. Meanwhile, arrangements were made for the FAA to take over maintenance of the facility.
- Conducted formal consultations with the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands on implementation of the Covenant and the applicability of federal laws.
- Transferred the operational headquarters of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands from Saipan, CNMI, to Koror, Palau. The Republic of Palau is the only political entity which remains under the jurisdiction of the Trust Territory.
- Participated in civil aviation negotiations with the Republic of Korea during which the two sides signed a memorandum of understanding giving Korean carriers the authority to operate scheduled airline service to Guam and the CNMI.
- Reached agreement on the terms of the future management of the Bikini Resettlement Trust Fund. Trustee, Security Trust of Washington, D.C., and the Bikini Council signed a new Memorandum of Agreement which delineates expenditures from the trust fund under an annual budget process set up by the Office of Territorial and International Affairs.
- Initiated a multi-million dollar Operations and Maintenance Improvement Program with Insular Governments to provide financial and technical assistance for local programs that maintain and preserve major capital investments in infrastructure.
- Led a Federal Interagency Task Force in the continuing effort to provide commonwealth status to the Territory of Guam. Agreement was reached with the Guam Commission on Self-Determination regarding more than two dozen major sections of the draft commonwealth legislation.
- Prepared an insular policy report, as required by statute, addressing the goals of furthering the political, economic and social development of the insular areas.
- Established a student intern program to provide college students from the insular areas with summer work experience in the Federal Government.
- Obtained technical assistance from the Department of the Army and National Guard to provide field medical facilities to the Government of the Virgin Islands during renovation of civilian hospitals in St. Thomas and St. Croix.
- Established a network in the U.S. Virgin Islands and Vieques, Puerto Rico, which provides streamflow and precipitation data via satellite for civil defense and hazard mitigation, especially for potential flooding and landslide hazards.

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- Developed and implemented an intergovernmental agreement with the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Defense, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Government of Guam to eradicate the brown tree snake, an introduced pest that has caused the extinction of nine of Guam's native tropical birds.

- Obtained an emergency supplemental appropriation to document damage to Puerto Rico's coastline and offshore resources caused by Hurricane Hugo. These studies identified important offshore sand deposits that could be used for beach replenishment and provided information that can be used to reduce damages from future storms. Additionally, obtained funding to assist the small population of endangered Puerto Rican Parrots following the detrimental effects of the hurricane. Also, mapped the extent of the inland surge of seawater from the hurricane in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Vieques and Culebra, Puerto Rico, and eastern Puerto Rico, to provide information for orderly, planned coastal development and to allow assessment of seawater flooding damage to wetlands.

- Evaluated and monitored the quantity and quality of fresh ground water in the U.S. Virgin Islands. With freshwater in short supply, innovative ways of inducing more rainfall to recharge ground water are being investigated. Also, located sites for test drilling to provide emergency water supplies for the U.S. Virgin Islands and Vieques, Puerto Rico.

- Recognized the Island-Municipio of Vieques, Puerto Rico, with a Take Pride in America National Award for community efforts following Hurricane Hugo.

- Collected more than 1,200 books from Interior Department employees for distribution to public libraries in Micronesia.

- Created a regional Water Resources Research Institute for the Federated States of Micronesia in conjunction with the existing Institute in Guam.

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To Promote the Ideals of Native American Self-Governance and Self-Determination

- Launched a Tribal Horizons initiative to support management improvements within the Bureau of Indian Affairs, improve the Bureau's Indian education programs, and promote self-determination for Native Americans.
- Signed landmark self-governance compacts with 17 tribes, enabling them to administer their own budget and program operations with a minimum of federal participation. More than 20 other tribes are in the planning phase of the project. A conference on self-governance was held in November 1991 in Arizona. An Office of Self-Governance was established within the Office of the Secretary to provide policy guidance and oversight over new and existing programs supporting tribal self-governance and self-determination.
- Developed an improved policy to govern the protection and treatment of sacred objects and human remains on federal lands. The new policy affirms the right of tribes and other American Indian groups to determine the treatment of Indian remains. It also emphasizes public education, cooperation and participation in suppressing archeological looting, greater interagency information exchange and increased site inventories and collections management. To increase public awareness of these issues, a Public Service Award was presented to author Tony Hillerman, whose books have dramatized the tragedy of archeological looting.
- Established the Advisory Task Force on Reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and held nine meetings around the country. The task force, consisting of 36 tribal leaders and seven Interior and Bureau of Indian Affairs employees, made an interim report in 1991 and is to submit its recommendations in 1992. In September 1990, hosted a conference providing Indian tribal leaders an opportunity to meet with key officials of the Department.
- Oversaw the first audit of Bureau of Indian Affairs trust funds and put into place a process for future annual audits of the system for managing more than $2 billion of tribal funds. Established the Office of Trust Funds Management to consolidate separated trust investment and trust accounting functions and to correct internal control weaknesses. Implemented a "core team" concept to develop a comprehensive plan to assist the Bureau in the three major areas including daily operations, audit and reconciliation, and new systems development and implementation.
- Converted to the Federal Financial System in 1991, ensuring that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has the structure and controls necessary for integrity in financial reporting and to meet General Accounting Office standards. Prior to conversion, a $95 million negative cash balance with Treasury was cleared and differences in excess of $400 million in the Bureau's general ledger balances and Treasury balances were cleared. Over 14,000 hours of training in the new system have been provided to the Bureau accounting and budget staff.
- Established an Office of Audit and Evaluation to assist management assessment of program performance at the central office, area and agency levels by identifying weaknesses and initiating administrative improvement in the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- Reactivated the post of Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs to administer the day-by-day operations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This enables the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs to focus greater attention on major policy issues and decisions.
- Reviewed the Bureau of Indian Affairs management of the Indian Finance Act, and developed an action plan to facilitate processing, improve stability of programs, and develop innovative financing sources.
- Reached a landmark agreement with the Red Lake Band of Chippewas in Minnesota, transferring daily management authority over all of the Agency programs on the reservation to the tribal governing body.

- Made education a top priority of the Bureau of Indian Affairs by accepting the challenge of reaching the National Education Goals as outlined in "America 2000: An Education Strategy," and encouraging each Indian community to become a community of learning. Actions included:
  - Sponsoring the National Indian School Board Conference and a National Diffusion Network Conference;
  - Expanding the Sandia and Los Alamos National Laboratories science advisors program to include an additional 10 on-site school programs and to provide telecommunications for advisors to reach schools not within driving distance of the laboratories. The program was initiated in 1990 under an agreement with the Department of Energy;
  - Entering into an agreement with Junior Achievement to strengthen economic/social studies in Bureau-funded high schools;
  - Implementing the "Alcohol and Drug Free School Zone" program;
  - Establishing a task force to review the Indian Student Equalization Funding Formula regulations;
  - Completing and submitting to Congress a Standards Compliance Report and an annual report on Bureau of Indian Affairs Education;
  - Signing an agreement with the Peace Corps for the assignment of returning volunteers to teaching positions in the Bureau of Indian Affairs system;
  - Adding 19 schools to the Effective Schools initiative for a total of 59 schools;
  - Conducting Fetal Alcohol Syndrome/Fetal Alcohol Effect Awareness week at each Bureau-funded school during September 1991;
  - Holding three Indian education summit conferences attended by over 2,000 tribal leaders, educators and school board members in 1990;
  - Establishing an early childhood/parental involvement pilot program in Bureau-financed schools;
  - Providing funds for comprehensive review of each school every 4 years to improve accountability to parents, school boards and tribes;
  - Supporting the task force making preparations for The White House Conference on Indian Education.
- Moved to further curb Indian child abuse and neglect by:
  - Completing one or more training sessions for all Bureau of Indian Affairs employees at each of the 12 area offices on child abuse and neglect and requirements under the Indian Child Protection Act;
  - Contracting with a tribal college to produce a training video to disseminate to over 250 offices and schools;
  - Supporting a National Blue Ribbon Campaign for Child Abuse Prevention in Indian Country;
  - Initiating a "Bear Hugs" project making available hundreds of teddy bears to assist law enforcement officers in first response to child abuse victims and recognizing the volunteer spirit among federal employees who contributed to the project;
  - Participating on the U.S. Interagency Task Force on Child Abuse and Neglect;
  - Sharing concerns at the national level though a memorandum of understanding signed by Cabinet Secretaries to establish a federal policy on child abuse and neglect policies;
  - Initiating a mandatory policy for all employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to report suspected incidents of child abuse or neglect to law enforcement officials;
  - Establishing a toll-free National Child Abuse Prevention Hotline with the number printed on wallet cards distributed to all employees;
  - Starting a program to train line supervisors and school principals in the detection of child abuse;
  - Developing and printing a Child Protection Reference Manual on procedures and policies designed to reduce child abuse or neglect.

- Conducted the Lakota Outdoor Summer Program on the Pine Ridge Reservation with the Shannon County Schools in South Dakota, which provided for teacher training and hands-on science instruction for students, partially funded by the U.S. Geological Survey. Also, as part of the American Indian Science and Engineering Society's Teacher Enhancement in Science Program, the Survey and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration provided funds for a summer workshop on "Exploring Aquatic Ecosystems" at the University of Wisconsin's Lake Superior campus and the Apostle Islands. Teachers from six states, eight tribes, and thirteen schools learned new ways to stimulate their student's understanding of how aquatic ecosystems function.

- Provided technical assistance to eight tribes through a workshop on procedures for adopting, amending or revising tribal constitutions and bylaws.

- Worked with the San Carlos Apache Indian Tribe, the Gila River Indian Community, local utility companies, beneficiaries of the San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Congress to divest U.S. Government ownership of the electric system operated by the San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project. The project will transfer ownership of the electric system facilities on the two reservations to the respective tribal governments, which will operate their own systems. The remaining facilities located off the reservation are to be transferred to local utility companies.

- Agreed to loan two federal employees to the State of New Mexico to work on Indian economic development projects in 1992 and 1993.

- Approved 23 tribal-state compacts to conduct gaming on Indian lands.

- Signed an agreement to coordinate actions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Indian Health Service to enhance protection of the environment and human health in pollution control on Indian lands.

- Made grants in 1990 ranging from $11,000 to $50,000 to each of 15 Indian tribes and Alaska Native groups for cultural heritage preservation projects. National Park Service assistance programs to Indian tribes and Alaska Natives are based on a report to Congress, "Keepers of the Treasures -- Protecting Historic Properties and Cultural Traditions on Indian Lands."

- Initiated a strategy for reservation development through a new grant program allowing tribal governments to develop their economic systems through their own initiatives. This strategy strongly supports tribal self-determination, recognizing that tribal governments are in the best position to initiate economic and community development projects and programs that are best for the unique conditions facing each tribe.

- Established 14 departmental negotiating teams to resolve water rights claims of Indian tribes. Negotiated and supported successful legislation to settle water rights claims of The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho and the Fort McDowell Indian Community of Arizona. Among other actions:
  - — Strengthened coordination with the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Justice by revising and clarifying various provisions of the criteria and procedures for Indian water rights settlements;
  - — Supported legislative settlement of longstanding water rights disputes of the Pyramid Lake Tribes and the Fallon Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of Nevada;
  - — Implemented the settlement provisions for water resources deliveries to the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community under legislation and a negotiated agreement and legislation between the Community and local governments and the State of Arizona;
  - — Assisted efforts among the Shoshone and Arapaho tribes, local irrigation districts and the State of Wyoming to manage water in the Wind River Basin to meet tribal needs for stream flows for fisheries and to provide adequate irrigation supplies to Indian and non-Indian irrigators during low-water conditions during the summer of 1990.

- Assisted in the development of Indian water resources in the States of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin by initiating coordination with the St. Paul District of the Corps of Engineers to conduct feasibility studies on hydropower development.

- Provided assistance to Missouri River Basin tribes in forming an intertribal water resources policy group for the purpose of coordinating on an equal footing with federal and state managers.

- Provided hands-on assistance to Indian tribes with financial and management problems. The Specialized Technical Assistance Team, a group of professionally qualified departmental volunteer staff, offered the assistance.

- Organized the first national meeting of tribes with ongoing minerals assessment projects and federal agencies involved in the program. Some 125 participants from 20 tribes and five federal agencies met in Denver to discuss the projects. In 1991, completed a minerals assessment of the Annette Island Reserve, revealing presence of potentially valuable gold and platinum deposits.

- Increased funding to the Small Business Development Project, a joint effort of the Department Office of Program Analysis and the University of South Dakota. More than 75 small businesses on the Rosebud Sioux and Yankton Scout reservations have been clients during the past two years.

- Established the position of Director, Native American Affairs, within the Bureau of Reclamation. The Director is responsible for helping negotiate settlements of Native American water rights claims and for assisting in the development of policies and practices related to tribal water resource issues.

- Provided technical oversight for the design and construction of municipal, rural and industrial water systems on North Dakota Indian Reservations through contracts with the Standing Rock Sioux, Devils Lake Sioux and three affiliated tribes under provisions of the Indian Self Determination and Education Act. Executed a cooperative agreement with the Oglala Sioux to study a rural water system for the Pine Ridge Reservation.

- Managed the production of about $140 million worth of non-coal solid minerals on Indian lands with royalty values of about $18 million. Included in this production were more than 11 million tons of sand and gravel, about 3.2 million tons of phosphate, about 100,000 tons of copper and lesser amounts of four other commodities.

- Initiated actions to improve oversight of oil and gas operations on Indian lands. These include:
  - — Introduction of a new inspection and enforcement strategy for Indian lands that emphasizes production accountability, with each Indian lease receiving a minimum of one inspection annually;
  - — Strengthening of coordination of oil and gas theft reporting on Indian lands;
  - — Establishment of plans to meet the Bureau of Land Management's minimum review requirements for diligent development on Indian oil and gas leases;
  - — Continued consultation with industry security representatives to improve production facility security;
  - — Significantly increased coordination by the Bureau of Land Management with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Minerals Management Service through continuation of a tripartite working group.

- Developed an "Initiative for Indian Tribes and Allottees: An Action Plan for Improved Indian Royalty Management." The plan was devised to ensure the timeliness and accuracy of more than $65 million in oil and gas royalty payments disbursed to Indian tribes and allottees annually.

- Completed initial survey requirements for about 96 miles of the Arkansas Riverbed. This enabled the Department of Justice to begin litigating specific tracts to determine exactly what parcels and how many acres belong to the Cherokee, Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes of Oklahoma.

- Established a transportation planning process to assist all tribes in determining their needs and priorities.
- Brought woodlands resources under formal forest management. Actions include establishment of a permanent woodlands resources inventory and incorporation of woodlands resources data into reservation Integrated Resource Management Plans. Improved data processing and access to information is important in the management of forests on Indian lands.
- Achieved settlement of a dispute over land containing a $60 million hospital in Bethel, Alaska, thus assuring continued health services to Alaska Natives.
- Improved the status of more than 6,000 Bureau of Indian Affairs employees hired under Indian preference laws who had received excepted or Schedule A appointments. They are now classified as having competitive appointments, providing them with the advantages of tenure enjoyed by other federal career employees.
- Identified potential development opportunities for Indian tribes in the Puget Sound area through a Bureau of Mines study of existing and potential sand and gravel markets in Seattle and the surrounding 12-county region.
- Executed an agreement among the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service and the Colville Confederated and Spokane Tribes for cooperative management of public lands around Lake Roosevelt behind Grand Coulee Dam.
- Sponsored research on the history of the Hohokam Indians, resulting in a seminar at the Amerind Foundation in southern Arizona and publication of a major work on Hohokam archeology.
- Provided Indian tribes and their members with increased training opportunities and greater involvement in the Bureau of Reclamation's Safety of Dams management program to improve dams on Indian lands. Also participated in a "Let's Talk High Tech Summit," a national meeting sponsored by the Navajo Nation. Students were given hands-on experience and encouraged to pursue careers in the science and technology fields. A new power plant apprenticeship program for Native Americans at Yellowtail Dam, Montana, graduated four American Indians in December 1991, qualifying them for the journeymen registers for employment with a number of federal agencies.
- Sponsored a workshop/planning meeting to consider the formation of regional and statewide intertribal councils in Alaska.
- Issued proposed acquisition rules to implement the Buy Indian Act. The rules set out Bureau of Indian Affairs' policies and procedures applicable to contracting with eligible Indian economic enterprises.
- Prepared final draft Departmental regulations for implementation of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, as amended.

To Better Balance Environmental Protection with America's Need for Oil and Gas Development

- Prepared a Proposed Comprehensive Outer Continental Shelf Natural Gas and Oil Resource Management Program for 1992-1997. The proposed program calls for an improved approach to offshore leasing decisions through a new Area Evaluation and Decision Process. The importance of clean-burning natural gas is recognized since it accounts for nearly 70 percent of offshore production. The proposed plan follows guidance on the offshore program given by President Bush in June 1990.

- Worked with the Department of Energy to develop the President's comprehensive National Energy Strategy.

- Initiated a coastal impact assistance study to evaluate proposals to share federal outer continental shelf natural gas and oil leasing revenues with local communities impacted by offshore operations. Subsequently, the Administration developed and sent to Congress a legislative proposal to provide impact assistance to coastal states and communities.

- Took delivery of a compressed natural gas-powered van, the first in a planned fleet aimed at helping save petroleum and reducing air pollution. In other steps to conserve, the Department ordered use of gasoline blended with ethanol or MTBE in all Interior-owned or leased vehicles wherever such fuels are available at reasonable cost and can be used in a particular vehicle. These actions were taken in support of the President's commitment to conserve energy and reduce consumption of imported crude oil.

- Reached an agreement with Texaco to reroute a proposed pipeline and add safeguards to increase protection for the newly established Flower Garden National Marine Sanctuary in the western Gulf of Mexico. The agreement minimizing risks for the coral reefs was hailed as a model in cooperation among the government, the industry and concerned environmentalists.

- Pursued an innovative and aggressive Environmental Studies Program to address high priority issues related to oil and gas development. The Minerals Management Service spent over $46 million in fiscal years 1990-1991 to initiate or continue studies on ocean circulation, endangered species, ecosystem structure and function, socioeconomics and the effects of oil in the marine environment. A few recent highlights include:
  - — Development of a multi-year air quality study for producing areas in the Gulf of Mexico;
  - — Initiation of a major 5-year field physical oceanography effort in the Gulf of Mexico to aid in both prelease and postlease decisionmaking. This effort includes circulation and cross-shelf transport/mixing on the Texas and Louisiana shelf, Mississippi River plume dynamics, and measurements and characterization of eddies moving onto the shelf from the basin;
  - — Expansion of study in 1991 on the distribution and movement of marine mammals and sea turtles in the Gulf of Mexico;
  - — Completion of a study of an oil spill at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in Panama. This study will be valuable in evaluating impacts of spilled oil on tropical marine communities such as coral reefs and mangrove swamps;
  - — Initiation of a multi-year effort to improve and revamp the environmental information management system to allow users easy, computer dial-in access to the Minerals Management Service environmental studies database beginning in 1993.

- Established and funded the North Carolina Environmental Sciences Review Panel to assess the adequacy of available physical oceanographic, ecological and socioeconomic information needed prior to approval of activities in the outer continental shelf.

- With an interagency workgroup, developed an Executive Order to implement new oil spill cleanup and liabilities authorities enacted as the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Also prepared new regulations concerning oil-spill prevention and response requirements for federal and state managed offshore lands pursuant to delegations in the Executive Order. In other efforts to improve safety in the production and transportation of oil, the Department:
  - Entered into an agreement with the Department of the Navy to reopen a unique facility for testing oil spill response strategies, equipment, treating agents and remote sensing units. The Minerals Management Service will operate the Oil and Hazardous Material Simulated Environmental Test Tank;
  - Reviewed the feasibility of increasing the use of offshore facilities for loading/unloading tankers to reduce the risk of spills close to the coast;
  - Increased inspections of operations on oil and gas facilities in federal waters to enhance compliance with safety and environmental regulations;
  - Made a comprehensive review of the Minerals Management Service oil spill inspection and enforcement program;
  - Concluded a 3-year, $6 million joint offshore oil spill response research program with the American Petroleum Institute. One accomplishment was development of remote sensing systems for locating oil slicks at sea and for determining thickness;
  - Developed a comprehensive multi-agency research plan for oil spill prevention and response as mandated by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Also developed protocols for evaluating oil spill response methods including mechanical equipment, treating agents and in-situ burning techniques;
  - Facilitated use of available information by developing a data base of oil spill response including source, cost, capability, equipment and related materials;
  - Strengthened rules to assure that safety and pollution-prevention equipment such as surface and underwater safety valves be manufactured in accordance with a quality assurance program;
  - Worked with the Policy Committee of the Outer Continental Shelf Advisory Board to implement recommendations to improve national oil spill prevention and response programs for spills in the marine environment;
  - Participated in a Joint Task Force on Offshore Pipelines in cooperation with the Department of Transportation to strengthen regulations aimed at reducing the possibility of rupture of near-shore pipelines by fishing vessels and other craft;
  - Coordinated closely with the State of Alaska and Shell Western to ensure that appropriate oil spill contingency plans and deployment drills were provided before allowing the first exploration in the Chukchi Sea. At the State's request in the wake of the Exxon Valdez tanker accident, the Minerals Management Service conducted a second review and imposed additional precautions;
  - Working with the State of Alaska and other federal agencies, expanded and enhanced the joint office overseeing the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System to ensure that future operations fully comply with environmental standards.
- Completed examination and testing of 28 former drill sites in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska to ensure that no drilling material or additives are adversely affecting the surrounding terrain.
- Worked with coastal states toward the cooperative development of oil and gas common to federal and state offshore leases.
- In cooperation with the National Science Foundation, coordinated a Federal Arctic Research Information Workshop to update information on accomplished, ongoing and planned federally funded research in the Arctic.

- Implemented new internal control procedures and reviews for onshore oil and gas planning and environmental compliance. These internal controls ensure that oil and gas leasing as well as development actions comply with land use planning and environmental protection decisions.
- Developed a Bureau of Land Management action plan to scrutinize the status of all nonproducing onshore oil and gas wells to ensure that wells are plugged once it has been determined that they have no further beneficial use.
- Managed 201 competitive geothermal leases on 326,095 acres and 371 noncompetitive leases on 582,930 acres. Geothermal production from these leases generated 1,110 megawatts of electricity.
- Released estimates of conventionally recoverable oil and gas resources for offshore areas of the United States to help guide energy, land-use and leasing policies by public and private organizations at national, state and local levels.
- Published a new report outlining the distribution of conventionally recoverable undiscovered oil and gas resources for onshore federal and Indian lands. The report estimates that one-fourth of the Nation's undiscovered oil resources and one-sixth of its undiscovered gas resources are located beneath these onshore lands managed by the Federal Government.
- Began development of a new memorandum of understanding with the U.S. Coast Guard to promote safety and protection of the environment through consistent and coordinated definition of responsibilities in regulating offshore oil and gas operations and facilities.
- Participated in the Pacific Northwest Outer Continental Shelf Task Force to reach a consensus among the States of Washington and Oregon and two tribal associations on environmental issues and to provide recommendations related to leasing and developing offshore oil and gas resources. President Bush has deferred any leasing decisions for offshore Washington and Oregon until after the year 2000.
- Completed work on two task force studies with the State of Florida on exploratory drilling issues. One task force focused on potential oil spills and the other assessed impacts of drilling operations on coastal and marine resources. The President has deferred any leasing offshore southwest Florida south of 26 degrees north latitude until after the year 2000.
- Cooperated with the Environmental Protection Agency through the Minerals Management Service Gulf of Mexico Region in producing a consensus marine Debris Action Plan designed to involve all Gulf user groups in eliminating solid waste pollution through a Take Pride Gulf Wide strategy. As part of this effort, hosted several beach cleanups sponsored by the Minerals Management Service Gulf of Mexico Region and assisted by the oil industry, contractors and local government.
- Completed automated mapping of federal oil and gas information for 12 Texas counties, with approximately 20 additional counties in progress. This project is scheduled for completion in 1992 and will provide both Texas and the Bureau of Land Management with accessible up-to-date mineral ownership information.

TO ENSURE A FAIR RETURN TO THE PUBLIC FOR RESOURCES ON FEDERAL LANDS

- Provided significant revenues to the U.S. Treasury, state and Indian recipients, accounting for approximately $12.5 billion of mineral revenues in 1989, 1990 and 1991.
- Held four outer continental shelf oil and gas lease sales during 1991 resulting in total bonuses of $342.9 million. The sales were in the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico, Beaufort Sea and Chukchi Sea.
- Conducted 18 coal lease sales -- four in Utah, three each in Colorado and Kentucky; two each in Alabama, New Mexico and Wyoming, and one each in North Dakota and West Virginia. The lease sale tracts covered 34,546 acres, contained an estimated 327.5 million tons of recoverable coal reserves, and generated a total of $50.3 million in bonus bid revenues.
- Managed the production of over $2.5 billion worth of non-coal solid leasable federal minerals, generating royalties of more than $97 million. This included over 13 million tons of phosphate, over 14 million tons of sodium minerals, over 9 million tons of sand and gravel, over 6 million tons of potash, and nearly 1 million tons of lead and zinc, as well as lesser amounts of 13 other commodities.
- Conducted 164 onshore oil and gas lease sales, resulting in bids on 14,275 leases covering 10.3 million acres and bringing $171.1 million in bonus bids.
- Developed a production verification program to assure that volumes of natural gas and oil are reported accurately for royalty purposes.
- Improved procedures and guidelines for oil and gas theft investigation and reporting for leases on federal lands.
- Completed conversion of all onshore oil and gas leases to an automated production accounting system. Information about oil and gas production from onshore mineral leases is now available to states, Indian tribes and allottees.
- Reached a final settlement in excess of $16.5 million with an oil and gas company regarding past and future royalty payments and accrued civil penalties for gas production from Alaska. This is believed to be the largest amount paid to settle a claim for civil penalties in the Department's history.
- Accepted a $5 million settlement from an oil company to pay for unauthorized gas flaring and failure to pay royalties on the gas. The company's payment was the largest settlement resulting from a Federal Government claim for criminal penalties for violation of Minerals Management Service offshore operating regulations.
- Reached an out-of-court settlement in 1990 with an oil and gas company resolving a dispute over royalties the corporation owed for natural gas produced from federal leases in the Gulf of Mexico. The Government recognized a higher market value for the gas than the value on which the company paid royalties. The corporation agreed to pay $70 million over 5 years and to drop its claim for $22 million in royalty refund requests. The total value of the settlement was the largest amount agreed to by a company to settle a claim by the Government for additional royalties.
- Implemented a new audit strategy to support full and accurate solid mineral revenue collections. States and Indians are provided opportunities to participate in the audit process.
- Established a fixed 8 percent royalty rate for coal mined by underground methods, providing a single consistent federal underground coal royalty rate.

- Encouraged industry cooperation in the reporting of royalty and production information for minerals extracted from federal and Indian lands by instituting the Minerals Management Service Payor Awards. Large and small-sized payors and reporters are recognized for exceptional performances in reporting royalty and production information.
- Revised existing geothermal resources valuation regulations to establish for the first time specific valuation criteria for federal geothermal resources.
- Established a Task Force on Improved Royalty Compliance to advise the Minerals Management Service.
- Updated estimates of recoverable resources for the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge for Congressional consideration with regard to opening the Coastal Plain area for leasing.
- Began a project working toward the development and implementation of a national standard format for Electronic Interchange of Royalty Data between federal and state governments with private industry.

To Foster Safe and Environmentally Sound Development of Solid Mineralsand Other Natural Resources

- In cooperation with the Governor and Legislature of West Virginia, environmental organizations and coal producers, developed plans for upgrading West Virginia's state primacy program for regulating surface coal mine reclamation. West Virginia made the plan official with state legislation increasing funds for the state surface mining program.
- Increased inspections to no less than four times annually for all mining operations using cyanide for gold and silver extraction and a minimum of twice annually for all other surface-disturbing operations on public lands. Revised bonding policy and proposed regulations to require: a reclamation bond for each operation disturbing more than 5 acres per year; full (100 percent) reclamation bonding for mining companies with a history of noncompliance with the Bureau of Land Management's surface management regulations; and full reclamation bonding for operations using cyanide or other toxic chemicals for extractive purposes. In addition, developed and implemented guidance for consistent surface management of cyanide heap leach operations on public lands.
- Revised a final coal valuation regulation that had become effective March 1, 1989. Following a comprehensive analysis of the effects of specific provisions of the final coal valuation regulations, proposed an amendment to remove the exclusion of certain taxes and fees. This amendment was later published and became effective as of October 1, 1990.
- To safeguard public parkland and protect private property rights, gathered public input for a proposed new definition of "valid existing rights" covering situations in which privately owned coal resources are inside boundaries ordinarily off-limits to surface mining. Comment was sought on defining the need for and scope of possible new regulations for strengthening surface owners' protection from damage caused by underground coal mine subsidence.
- Allocated to 26 states and Indian tribes a total of $446.7 million during fiscal years 1989-91 to fund abandoned mine land reclamation projects. These projects restore lands mined before 1977 where there are potential threats to public health, safety, general welfare and property.
- Improved the Applicant Violator System designed to block issuance of coal mine permits to applicants with uncorrected violations of the surface mining law.
- Assembled leaders in the industry and from public interest groups for the first National Minerals Policy Forum in Washington, D.C. in November 1991.
- Deferred the Black Mesa Coal Mine permit decision pending completion of aquifer and alternative transportation studies in order to ensure that the use of water for slurry transportation of coal does not adversely impact the primary source of municipal water for the Hopi and Navajo tribes in Arizona.
- Developed methodology, which has been applied to the Central Appalachian coal region, for assessing the amount of coal available for production in a given region or area.
- Amended coal leasing procedures to ensure low sulfur federal coal is available to help reduce sulfur dioxide emissions while ensuring that mine development and operations are environmentally sound.
- Published proposed revisions to the Federal Coal Management regulations.
- Developed reclamation standards for noncoal leasable, locatable and saleable minerals.
- Finalized an order substantially adopting an industry agreement related to concurrent development of potash and oil and gas in the State of New Mexico.

- Continued multi-bureau efforts to assess the mineral resources of lands managed by the Department of the Interior. About 540 reports have been published on the geology, geochemistry, geophysics and mineral resources of more than 13 million acres of land in about 430 wilderness study areas.

- Completed the first phase of work aimed at helping find large base- and precious-metal deposits in the midcontinent region of the United States. Work by the U.S. Geological Survey is also underway in this region to identify significant deposits of manganese and to delineate additional giant lead-zinc deposits that may contain economically important concentrations of copper, silver and cobalt. Also, gathered and evaluated new information on the resources and occurrences of gold, platinum, silver, copper, lead, zinc, uranium and industrial minerals in onshore sedimentary basins in the eastern United States.

- Automated 591,000 General Land Office records of public domain states dating back to 1789. Patents and tract books represent the only record system used by the United States to show original grants on these lands.

- Worked with coastal states to study cobalt-rich manganese crusts offshore Hawaii and Johnston Island, phosphorites offshore North Carolina, heavy-mineral placers and phosphorites offshore Georgia, sand and gravel and heavy-mineral placers offshore the Gulf Coast States, heavy-mineral placers offshore Alaska, black sand deposits offshore Oregon and aggregate offshore New England. A task force studied the possibility of using sand from a shoal in the Gulf of Mexico to nourish barrier islands and protect wetlands in Louisiana.

- Entered into a cooperative agreement with the State of Oklahoma for the regulation of coal mining on federal lands within the state. Amended similar agreements with New Mexico and Ohio.

- Promoted environmental responsibility in the mining industry through the annual "Excellence in Surface Mining" award program, recognizing outstanding mining and reclamation operations.

- Demonstrated productive use of mined land by coordinating the harvest of Christmas trees from reclaimed mine land for use in the 1990 and 1991 Pageant of Peace Christmas tree displays on the Ellipse adjacent to the White House.

- Issued a new rule designed to ensure that a statutory exemption from the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act is not used as a loophole for unregulated coal mining. The new rule deals with mining operations where the coal output is a by-product incidental to the production of other minerals.

- Prepared and distributed a technology transfer brochure and video featuring award-winning examples of outstanding coal mine reclamation to educate the mining community about proven and innovative techniques, and to inform the general public about the environmental benefits of quality coal mine reclamation.

- Produced television public service announcements warning the general public to stay out of abandoned mines, which each year are the scene of deaths and serious injuries. The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement enlisted the cooperation of the national Boy Scouts organization to spread the word on the dangers of abandoned mines. In Colorado, the Bureau of Mines worked with the state to appropriately seal old mines.

- Completed a review and revision of the national Abandoned Mine Land Inventory. The revisions improved information about on-ground conditions at abandoned mine sites, upgraded the consistency of data from one state to another, and provided a more consistent and reliable data base. The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement also completed a total audit reconciliation of fund receipts to assure that each state and tribe is properly credited for its share of the net receipts.

- Supported education in the mining and minerals fields by recognizing exceptional young faculty members through a Bureau of Mines Young Scholar Award, and by supporting masters and doctoral students through graduate fellowships in these areas.

- Opened Minerals Information Offices in Washington, D.C.; Tucson, Arizona; Reno, Nevada; and Spokane, Washington, to provide comprehensive minerals information to a wide variety of users such as schools and industry-oriented organizations.

- Conducted a workshop on industrial minerals for the midcontinent region in St. Louis, Missouri, sponsored by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Mines and nine state geoscience agencies. The workshop highlighted the vital role of industrial minerals in maintaining the country's infrastructure, resource evaluation, land-use planning, economics of construction materials, environmental issues and industry overviews.

- Assessed the mineral resources of seven National Forests to assist the Forest Service in developing management plans. Another 63 National Forests have been identified where mineral assessments by the U.S. Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines are critical to the development of management plans.

- Established a new Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement office in Ashland, Kentucky, for rapid response to abandoned mine land problems in need of reclamation on an emergency basis.

- Refined technology to provide miners with an apparatus small enough to be worn on the body to supply sufficient oxygen for the wearer to reach fresh air following an underground emergency. The new self-rescuer, which contains enough oxygen for a successful escape from almost all working sections in U.S. underground mines, was recognized by The Research & Development Magazine as one of the 100 most innovative technological achievements in materials, equipment and processes.

- Averted injuries or fatalities in an Idaho mine when a monitoring device used as part of a Bureau of Mines research project detected microseismic activity, triggering evacuation of the mine shortly before two blasts occurred.

- Prepared plans for a cooperative program with coastal states to accelerate efforts to evaluate marine sand resources for coastal restoration and protection.

- Published four new maps depicting the geology, resources, and material hazards of the Pacific Basin, insular areas and surrounding lands. The U.S. Geological Survey cooperated with the Circum-Pacific Council for Energy and Mineral Resources in the project.

- Released "Hydropower 2002," an initiative designed to make hydroelectric power a significant contributor to the Nation's energy supply in a manner that balances national goals for resource development with environmental protection. A program is outlined for increasing efficiency and operations, achieving water and energy conservation, adding to existing generating resources, research/development programs and technology transfer, financing and cost recovery, and increased environmental compatibility.

To Promote Scientific and Technological Research Essential to America's Future,including Global Climate Change

- Attained a milestone in international scientific cooperation with completion of mapping of the United States Exclusive Economic Zone off the U.S. coastal states. The sonar mapping and research were conducted by scientists of the U.S. Geological Survey and Great Britain's Institute of Oceanographic Sciences on 45 scientific missions over the last seven years. Mapping of U.S. island territories is continuing.

- Designated an Interior Council on Global Climate Change to further strengthen the Department's role in scientific research and policy development related to the issue of global climate change. The Administration's multi-agency Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences is chaired by the U.S. Geological Survey Director. A multi-bureau Global Climate Change Response Program within the Department is examining the potential effects of global change on the natural resources for which the Department has stewardship responsibility. Research efforts on global change include: stressed ecosystems and climatic factors in the inter-mountain West and northern Alaska; the potential effects of global climate change on watersheds in the western United States; ancient climate history; glacier inventory; the sensitivity of water resources to climate change; cycling of major elements and nutrients; the role of volcanic gases in altering the Earth's atmosphere; the impacts of temperature and precipitation changes on selected fish and wildlife resources, and ecological change over time in pristine areas of the national parks.

- Released a prototype of the Global Land Information System designed to assist scientists seeking information about and access to land data products for use in earth science and global change research studies. A fully operational system will be released in 1992.

- Fostered geographic data coordination within the Federal Government and the Department, thereby enhancing the availability and quality of data to improve stewardship of the Nation's resources. The Department provided leadership to federal spatial data activities by chairing the Federal Geographic Data Committee, which is building effective information partnerships not only among federal institutions, but also with the state and local governments and the private sector.

- Established the Interior Geographic Data Committee to coordinate spatial data activities within the Department. This committee is encouraging the production of multipurpose data that meet not only internal Department requirements but also external needs, encouraging the development and use of standards for exchanging data, and providing for information and technology exchange within the Department. A Digitizing Services Contract for use throughout the Department has been developed to facilitate data production.

- Supported Department of Defense and U.S. Government intelligence agencies with digital data and satellite images for Operation Desert Shield/Storm activities. The U.S. Geological Survey also provided data useful in assessing the Kuwait oil field fires and their environmental impacts.

- Initiated development of a major ice core repository in cooperation with the National Science Foundation and the University of Colorado. The repository, maintained by the U.S. Geological Survey in the Denver Federal Center as part of its Core Research Center, will enable scientists to study climate conditions and changes in the recent geologic past.

- Demonstrated that converting tropical forests to agricultural lands reduces the soil sink for methane. Thus, widespread clearing of tropical forests may partially account for past increases in atmospheric methane. This information will aid in making land-use decisions and improve the forecasting abilities of global climate models.

- Began a program to convert Landsat data -- the only data that provides 20-year global coverage -- for permanent storage to ensure that this baseline information is readily available to researchers in the future.

- Developed a variety of satellite and earth science data sets of continental and global areas including time-series satellite data sets to produce greenness image maps of the conterminous United States (1990-1991), Eastern Europe/Soviet Union (1987- 1991), and Alaska (1990) to help researchers track patterns of vegetation changes with changes in climate. The U.S. Geological Survey also completed a prototype time-series greenness data set of North America as a collaborative effort with the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing.

- Signed agreements in 1991 to establish and operate a Global Resource Information Database facility at the U.S. Geological Survey EROS Data Center in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The United Nations Environment Programme, together with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Survey, the University of California (Santa Barbara) and the University of New Hampshire are collaborating in this effort. The Sioux Falls facility is part of a network of international facilities responsible for expediting the collection, compilation and distribution of data to support global environmental assessments.

- Completed a satellite image map of Antarctica with the most definitive depiction of the coastline available to date, providing major potential for use in climate change studies.

- Strengthened ties with the international geomagnetic community to improve the timeliness and accuracy of data on the Earth's magnetic field. Abrupt variations in the magnetic field can seriously disrupt telecommunications and navigational equipment.

- Completed research on the potential impacts of climate change on operations of the Central Valley Project in California, the Colorado River and Yuma Desalting Plant in Arizona. Also, examined past temperature and precipitation relationships in the Oklahoma/Texas/Kansas area; inventoried hydrologic models that could assist in identifying potential impacts of climate change on water resources; and developed an initial climate change scenario for the western United States which was applied to the Gunnison, Carson, Truckee and American River basins.

- Participated in the 1990 White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change, attended by 18 countries, the European Community and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

- Used satellite data from the 1970s to establish a baseline of information on the extent of Antarctic glaciers. This can be compared with later data to help determine if the ice edge is advancing or retreating in response to changes in temperature and other variables in the Southern Hemisphere. Also, developed an Arctic Environmental Data Directory.

- Completed a study of the Delaware River Basin to develop estimates of the sensitivities of water resources to the potential effects of climate change. The U.S. Geological Survey study has helped develop analytical tools that can be applied to water resources planning and management in this and other types of climatic regions. The Survey also continued research to establish the history of climate change through analysis of the geologic record.

- Co-hosted a gathering of some 6,000 scientists for the 28th International Geological Congress in Washington, D.C.

- Agreed to co-sponsor with the American Institute of Hydrology and other environmental and water-related federal agencies the upcoming Second U.S./U.S.S.R. Joint Conference on Environmental Hydrology and Hydrolgeology. The U.S. Geological Survey, lead federal agency in preparing for the conference to be held in Washington, D.C., May 1993, also co-sponsored in 1990 one of the largest U.S./U.S.S.R. scientific conferences to date under the 1972 Agreement on Cooperation in Environmental Protection.

- Conducted a preliminary series of benefit-cost studies on geologic mapping that indicate geologic maps can provide significant cost savings to land managers and communities in such activities as the siting of highways and landfills if the available geologic maps are used early in the planning process.
- Cooperated in geologic mapping with 34 States in 1991.
- Began publication of a new series of reports written in non-technical language and dedicated to public issues in earth science. The first report covers threats to the Nation's coastlines and coastal communities caused by development, sea-level rise, pollution and shrinking sediment supply. The second report in this series is on landscape changes at Indiana Dunes National Park.
- Completed the initial primary-scale topographic map series of maps on scales of 1:24,000 for the conterminous United States and Hawaii, and 1:63,360 for Alaska. Emphasis now is on converting data to digital format and on preserving the data's usefulness by periodically revising the map data to reflect recent natural and cultural changes. Completed digitizing of land-use/land-cover mapping of the coterminous United States and Hawaii at scales of 1:100,000 and 1:250,000.

To Mitigate Natural Hazards and Promote Public Safety

- Deployed monitoring equipment, prepared a volcanic hazards map, and developed an alert system in response to the June 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines. Working with the Philippine Government and U.S. Department of Defense, the U.S. Geological Survey helped save many lives and military equipment by providing warnings that resulted in evacuation of more than 100,000 persons prior to the climatic eruption of June 15.
- Prepared a pamphlet on preparedness for and the probability of future strong earthquakes in the San Francisco Bay area in cooperation with other federal, state and private agencies. Arranged for the distribution of 2.8 million copies to Bay area households and many thousands of others nationwide in the fall of 1990. Similar documents are planned for Southern California, the Pacific Northwest, and the New Madrid seismic zone in the mid-continent of the United States. Provided geological information to the public and to local, state and federal agencies dealing with the October 17, 1989, earthquake in the San Francisco Bay area.
- Published a report drafted by federal, state, academic and private industry officials that describes a 5-year program to reduce the vulnerability of the central United States to damage and casualties from a major earthquake in the New Madrid seismic zone in the central Mississippi Valley.
- Co-sponsored the first international symposium on volcanic ash and aviation safety. Organized by the U.S. Geological Survey and several other federal agencies and private sector groups, this symposium addressed the serious and growing threat to airplanes and passengers from encounters with volcanic ash.
- Continued radon hazard studies with the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency. As part of these efforts, the U.S. Geological Survey is developing maps showing the geologic radon potential for large sections of the United States to be included in USGS/EPA state radon booklets.
- Started deployment of the United States National Seismograph Network, which will supplement existing regional and local networks in seismically active areas. This network will provide for the first time uniform high quality seismic monitoring for the entire country.
- Operated a prototype landslide warning system for the San Francisco Bay region in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The system enables local officials to issue public warnings of potentially hazardous debris flows that might be triggered by severe rainstorms.
- Assisted in implementing plans for the United Nations-sponsored International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.
- Continued monitoring Redoubt Volcano in Alaska where eruptions began in December 1989. Monitoring efforts have provided early warning of floods or debris flows and advising airlines when volcanic ash plumes might endanger aircraft.

To Protect the Environment through the Prevention, Cleanup,and Management of Hazardous Wastes

- Participated in more than 120 natural resources damage assessments over the past three years, the largest being the Exxon Valdez accident in Prince William Sound. The $1.1 billion settlement of the Exxon Valdez accident enabled the Federal Government to proceed with restoration of natural resources without prolonged litigation. The Department also has participated in negotiations for a $2.3 million settlement for a site in Utah and $450,000 for a site in Missouri.

- Contracted for preliminary hazardous waste assessments of 16 known or suspected waste sites on Indian reservations.

- Joined forces with other agencies to manage and clean up hazardous waste sites. Provided the Department of Defense with scientific and technical information needed to remediate hazardous-waste contamination related to over 30 bases and installations. An agreement was signed by the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Air Force, and other government agencies to use the Bureau of Reclamation's technical resources to remediate hazardous waste sites. The Bureau currently manages the removal of contaminated materials at a former radium processing site in Colorado and has worked at more than 64 other sites nationwide. Also:
  - — Completed hazardous materials risk assessments and investigations on more than 30 public lands sites. Conducted cooperative enforcement actions with the Environmental Protection Agency and state regulators against public land polluters in three states. Established a training program to improve management of risks from hazardous materials on public lands;
  - — Signed an agreement to enhance and expand on-going cooperative efforts in research, development, and demonstration related to the management and cleanup of hazardous wastes at Department of Energy installations.

- Proposed revisions for regulations for conduct of Natural Resource Damage Assessments and implemented a continuing program of briefings for states on the regulations. These briefings assist the states in initiating damage assessments and help the states formulate their own legislation, regulations and procedures.

- Began developing a program for a $5 million natural resources assessment revolving fund that would be used to provide program support and conduct damage assessments where funding is not otherwise available.

- Signed the Department's first Federal Facility Agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of the Army to clean up the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, a site on the Superfund List.

- Worked within the National Response Team and Regional Response Team structures to improve planning for oil spill response and improved, environmentally sensitive response mechanisms and techniques. Participated in spill response simulation exercises at local, regional and national levels.

- Increased efforts to ensure polluters pay for damage to public lands. For example: Malaspina Drilling Mud Site at Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve in Alaska was cleaned up by the responsible private company at a cost of approximately $2 million.

- Developed research capabilities to study the occurrence, movement, and fate of toxic substances. Developed new scientific and technical tools at six ground-water and four surface-water sites that provide field laboratories. At the Galloway toxics site in New Jersey, bioremediation techniques have been developed for cleanup of gasoline spills and leaks.

- Established a Hazardous Materials Advisory Group to oversee a comprehensive Interior Department approach to waste management and systems for tracking all hazardous materials sites on Interior lands and facilities. Actions included:
  - — Developing guidance on how to prevent pollution from activities at Department facilities, such as in film developing, equipment maintenance and sewage treatment and disposal;
  - — Educating employees on ways to reduce waste and prevent pollution in their facilities and on the lands they manage;
  - — Encouragement for the use of alternative technologies and materials.
- Mapped the transport and accumulation of polluted coastal sediments. Cooperative studies in Massachusetts Bay (Boston Harbor) have helped locate the optimum site for a new deep-water effluent outfall. Studies in Alabama have determined the seasonal and wind effects on sediment dispersion in Mobile Bay. Other work in Alaska following the 1989 oil spill assessed the extent of contamination of bottom sediments in Prince William Sound.
- Provided a wide array of geophysical and hydrologic expertise to the Environmental Protection Agency for the investigation of Superfund sites. Among the geophysical techniques used to study the type and extent of contamination at Superfund sites are seismic and magnetic surveys and ground-penetrating radar. Hydrologic investigations included chemical analysis of water and soils, flow modeling for future impacts on ground water and training in sampling techniques.
- Worked with several other federal agencies to survey low-level radioactive disposal sites located off the coasts of New Jersey and California. The U.S. Geological Survey helped map the sites, sample the sediments and monitor the currents, water temperature, and salinity to determine the fate of pollutants at the two deep-water dump sites. Also, surveyed and sampled the continental slope west of the Farallon Islands in San Francisco Bay area to provide information on the location and distribution of containers of low-level radioactive waste dumped there between 1946 and 1970.
- Worked with industry to identify and control newly discovered risks associated with mercury toxins from flow meters at natural gas wells on Bureau of Land Management leases.

To Establish a Drug-Free Workplace and Combat Drug Use and Cultivationon Federal Lands

- To further implement the President's War on Drugs, established a Department-wide working group to coordinate drug enforcement and awareness efforts among Interior agencies. The Department more than doubled its budget for drug law enforcement and awareness; installed a Drug-Free Workplace Help-Line; held a poster contest and Drug Awareness Day for employees and their children, and provided Drug-Free Workplace training for managers and supervisors.
- On public lands, seized and destroyed more than 76,000 marijuana plants in three years (1989-1991). The street value of the marijuana and other illegal drugs removed by the Bureau of Land Management from public lands was estimated at more than $451 million. The 1991 figures were: 19,146 marijuana plants destroyed, $216.6 million street value of all drugs confiscated; 178 arrests; 185 weapons confiscated; and 3 booby traps discovered.
- On Indian lands, destroyed 553,079 marijuana plants and confiscated 6,275 pounds of processed marijuana and other drugs worth an estimated $499 million in 1989-1991. Officers arrested 343 persons for drug violations. In 1991, confiscated 38 weapons.
- Implemented D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) in areas of the National Park Service. Partnerships with communities and their school systems have encouraged support from business, such as the donation of two bass boats from Tracker Marine Corporation to the National Park Service to use in the D.A.R.E. program so that youngsters can experience the outdoor recreation alternatives of boating and fishing.
- Established a cooperative anti-drug plan with the freely associated states in the Pacific to provide training in interdiction techniques for the sale and transportation of drugs and in eradication of illegal crops. Provided technical assistance funds for an anti-drug training conference for patrol officers from the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Palau. This training is important in the war on drugs because the islands of Micronesia have been identified as a major route for the importation of illicit drugs into the United States.
- Sponsored a four-day national substance abuse conference, "Children at Risk/Children of Alcoholics," for more than 550 Bureau of Indian Affairs school administrators and substance abuse counselors who work with Indian children.
- Combated substance abuse in the mining community through Bureau of Mines participation in developing a film entitled "What Am I Worth?" The film shows mining companies and employees the potential benefits of using employee assistance programs to combat drug use.
- Participated in numerous community anti-drug programs across the Nation, such as the first annual Ventura County (California) Red Ribbon Games where more than 40 staff and family members represented the Minerals Management Service.

To Encourage Education, Provide Equal Opportunities and Improve Public Service at the Department of the Interior

- Established the new post of Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Human Resources to further efforts to improve the efficiency of the Department and to provide equal opportunities for women and minorities and persons with disabilities in the workforce.

- Instituted a Total Quality Management philosophy throughout the Department to encourage continuous improvement through the efforts of management and employees with a unified attitude of public service and stewardship over public resources. Conducted the first Departmentwide meeting of Senior Executive Service staff for the purpose of training and updating in subjects of current interest to managers. Held five retreats for senior Departmental and Bureau staff in order to unify the Department's efforts toward achievement of the President's and the Secretary's goals.

- Won an Award for Management Excellence for the Minerals Management Service's Royalty Management Program. The President's Council on Management Improvement cited the organization for its progress in productivity, quality and customer service.

- Established a Departmentwide task force to identify opportunities for reducing petroleum consumption by the Interior motor vehicle fleet, including use of blended fuels, introduction of alternative fueled vehicles and improved driving and maintenance practices.

- Created an Executive Council on Energy Conservation to oversee and expedite effective development and implementation of energy conservation initiatives for Interior buildings, facilities and motor vehicles.

- Issued policy statement on equal opportunity and the Departmental policy against sexual harassment. Actively sought and selected qualified women and minorities for key offices in the Secretariat and other high positions in the Department. Directed all agencies within Interior to make concerted efforts to provide opportunities for qualified women and minorities to compete for policy and management positions. Responding to the findings of a government-wide Task Force on Women, Minorities and the Handicapped in Science and Technology, reaffirmed the Administration's commitment to provide expanded educational and professional opportunities for under-represented groups in science and technology. Among the actions taken:
  - Established a policy on training for managers and supervisors in the area of equal opportunity. Developed training in the areas of affirmative action, complaints prevention and early resolution, sexual harassment, and reasonable accommodation for the handicapped. Provided uniform training for EEO counselors using newly developed Counseling Handbook and Training Module which resulted in more professional services and an increase in the success rate of complaint resolution at the counseling stage. Established agency-wide policy and standards for EEO Counseling Program;
  - Increased awareness among employees and supervisors about the employment of handicapped persons and arrangements for reasonable accommodation, and sought to improve access to Interior-managed buildings, parks, refuges and public lands. Worked with the Physically-challenged Access to the Woods (PAWS) organization to provide information on the accessibility of outdoor recreation facilities. PAWS cited the Bureau of Reclamation for developing a Planning Accessibility Handbook now being used governmentwide;
  - Conducted a National Equal Opportunity Conference and developed annual Department-wide Civil Rights Implementation Plans and Accomplishments Report regarding federally assisted programs under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The report is now used as a governmentwide prototype by the Department of Justice for providing guidance and direction to all other federal Civil Rights enforcement agencies;

- Developed and distributed Departmental Civil Rights posters in English and Spanish and published a booklet highlighting the contributions and diverse occupations of women in the Department;
- Sponsored numerous job conferences and forums to encourage minorities and women to train for and seek employment in the Department. Developed a poster encouraging women and minorities to pursue careers in the sciences and technology;
- Strengthened ties with Historically Black Colleges and Universities by initiating a $15 million program with the organization for 1990-1992;
- Expanded use of cooperative education programs with a number of colleges and universities with an emphasis on providing attractive career opportunities for women and minorities within the Interior Department. For example, Minerals Management Service signed cooperative education agreements in 1991 with the University of Texas at El Paso, Florida International University, Howard University and the University of the District of Columbia. Also, recruited from 25 specific Historically Black Colleges and Universities and the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities for Bureau of Reclamation positions;
- Signed agreement to work with Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities to improve recruitment and employment opportunities for Hispanic students. As part of the initial effort, the Department agreed to fund a handbook and conduct a series of regional resource sharing conferences to bring representatives of Hispanic-serving institutions of higher education together with Interior personnel. Also, signed an agreement with the New Mexico Highlands University to help increase Hispanic student and faculty employment opportunities in the accounting field in the Minerals Management Service;
- Established an Asian American Employment Program Council for the Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento area;
- Participated in a number of career fairs to recruit minorities and women as engineering, scientific and cooperative education students. Sponsors of events in which Department bureaus participated include: Black Engineering Student Association, Society of Hispanic Scientists and Engineers, American Indian Sciences and Engineering Society, National Society of Black Engineers, Organization of Chinese Americans, National Technical Association, Project Uplift Rio Grande High, IMAGE, Inc., and the Center for Environmental Intern Programs Fund, Inc.;
- Purchased specialized equipment in support of employees with disabilities to assist in more effective performance and communication;
- Offered seminars in cultural diversity training for more than 1,450 employees;
- Actively pursued the Federal Junior Fellowship and Stay-in-School needy youth employment programs, which employ over 100 minority and 150 female students in a wide variety of earth science, administrative and technical occupations;
- Developed a training program in hydrologic data collection techniques for Native American high-school graduates to prepare them for field support activities in water resources studies on tribal lands.

- Created a Department-wide Education Initiatives Working Group to assist in the achievement of the national education goals established by the President and the Nation's governors.

- Continued to expand educational partnerships between the Interior Department bureaus and offices and public schools:
  - Sponsored, cosponsored and participated in a number of major workshops for precollege educators in earth science, including events in Menlo Park and San Jose, California; Flagstaff, Arizona, and Boise, Idaho. Co-sponsored a workshop for 20 school teachers from across the country to learn use of compact disc readers to access and manipulate scientific data for developing science activities in the classroom;

- Developed new programs to help teach stewardship to elementary and high school students. For example, in California, under the Trinity River Restoration Program, the Bureau of Reclamation helped establish a program whereby a kindergarten class can "adopt" a watershed and observe how it changes over the long term as the students progress through elementary and high school. In Montana and Idaho, "Western Watercourse" provides information on water resources and issues to educators and the public at large;
- Reprinted 100,000 copies of the popular "Helping Your Child Learn Geography;"
- Expanded Visitors Center program at the U.S. Geological Survey headquarters in Reston, Virginia, to provide additional tour opportunities for elementary and secondary schools, Scout groups, civic organizations and the public. Special lesson tours are offered on topics such as local geology, maps, natural hazards, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, water quality and careers in earth science. More than two dozen retired USGS employees voluntarily serve as docents for this growing program, which hosted more than 10,000 visitors in 1991. A special learning center is being developed in conjunction with the Visitors Center to provide increased hands-on activities in the earth sciences;
- Participated in the Stay-in-School Program by offering students opportunities in various locations throughout the Department. For instance, Bureau of Reclamation clerical and technical positions were available to qualified students, enabling them to remain in school while working part-time and to consider working full-time for the Federal Government when they complete their education;
- Cooperated with the YWCA Displaced Homemakers Program, providing opportunities for women to serve in volunteer positions as part of the transition from homemaker back to the job market;
- Continued the Water Resources Education Initiative to enhance educational materials available to students in K-12. Posters on water use and waste-water treatment were developed and a teacher workshop was held in Colorado in summer 1991 to develop materials for an activities handbook for use in the classroom;
- Undertook efforts at all bureaus within the Department to improve educational opportunities for employees;
- Provided a reciprocal visit for earth sciences teachers and students from the Soviet Union to visit Washington, D.C., and to attend the summer field program of the Natroma County, Wyoming, school district;
- Continued support for the Joint Education Initiative, a program to develop innovative CD-ROM discs and complementary activity books for the science classroom. Three CD-ROM discs have been developed with more than 50 supporting activities and teacher trainers have been developed to integrate the materials into the educational community. The program has now been turned over to the University of Maryland under a cooperative agreement to further development;
- Helped provide an earth sciences workshop for American Indian teachers;
- Selected 20 scholarships, two fellowships and three summer university faculty employees for funding in 1991 by the NASA Space Grant Consortium, which seeks to improve the applications of space-related technology in South Dakota. The U.S. Geological Survey's EROS Data Center is a member of the Consortium. Conducted an International Training Course on Remote Sensing Applications for Environmental Assessment and Monitoring at the Centers as part of International Space Year activities;
- Provided extensive support at national and regional conferences and workshops and special programs for teachers and students, including a scientific excursion in the Grand Canyon, a workshop on "Inside Hawaiian Volcanoes" at the national science teachers meeting, and exhibits and presentations at teacher meetings in Nevada, North Carolina, Maryland, South Carolina, Texas, Arizona, and Virginia. Conducted a one-week field program for 50 middle and high school earth science teachers to provide hands-on field experience and increase their knowledge of current research in the earth sciences;

- Co-sponsored with the Siouxland Heritage Museum the showing of "Maps and Minds" exhibit in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The exhibit, which has been touring the country for several years, was the largest ever presented at the museum. During the six week showing, over 5,000 visitors, including 1,000 children, toured the exhibit originally produced by the U.S. Geological Survey and the National Geographic Society;
- Developed materials for schools that will make students more aware of the importance of mining and minerals. The Bureau of Mines, which already has a library of videotapes in circulation in the schools, also highlights opportunities for women and minorities in meeting the Nation's need for minerals and the products made from them. Distributed copies of the Bureau of Mines-sponsored posters, including "From Mountains to Metal," which was also in the May 1990 Science Scope Magazine distributed to more than 15,000 junior high school science teachers;
- Prepared materials and began pilot testing of U.S. Geological Survey publications, teacher packets, and other curriculum materials for use in K-12, in cooperation with the University of South Carolina's Center for Earth Science Education. Curriculum materials are also being developed on dinosaurs. Fossil kits were devised to help support visits by scientists into classrooms;
- Developed a computerized educational system based on multimedia technology, "GeoMedia," which includes modules on the water cycle, earthquakes and understanding maps. The system will be demonstrated at U.S. Geological Survey offices nationwide;
- Aided various schools by providing bureau volunteers in math and science programs, especially in areas where minority enrollment is high;
- Initiated meetings with Interior Senior Executive Service women for exchange of information to identify and focus on issues and concerns that affect the employment and advancement of women. Subsequently, participated in several other women's forums to address improvements of employment of women in the Department. Conducted a Department of the Interior Senior Executive Service Women's Forum;
- Launched an initiative with the American Gas Association aimed at preserving 11 of the most historically significant and critically threatened structures at Historically Black Colleges and Universities. Signed a Take Pride in America agreement with Philander Smith College and executives from the Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company and the American Gas Association to develop programs for underscoring the importance of Historically Black Colleges and Universities in preserving and protecting natural and cultural resources;
- Sponsored and provided facilities for Colorado's first "Environmental Issues in Ethnic Communities Conference" in Denver;
- Sponsored monthly evening "Earth Science in the Public Service" lectures to increase public understanding of scientific and technical activities of the U.S. Geological Survey;
- Worked with several Hispanic Serving Institutions to improve programs to educate and train students in skills that would qualify them for employment in bureaus;
- Initiated efforts in various bureaus and offices similar to those of the U.S. Geological Survey and Dogwood Elementary School in Reston, Virginia. Activities in 1991 included 1) participation in the "Odyssey of the Mind" project, which encourages the development of scientific thinking and methodology among elementary school students; 2) conducting a water study which provided sixth grade students with hands-on experience in measuring water levels, gathering data, and observing the effects of weather conditions; 3) participating in a one-to-one mentoring program; and 4) serving as advisors to students for the school's "Invention Convention;"
- Opened an environmental education center in Denver where students and other members of the community can learn more about protecting and preserving the environment.

- Hosted Small Business Procurement Fairs for small, disadvantaged and women-owned businesses in 1990 and 1991 in Washington, D.C.
- Used employee exchanges among Interior agencies to promote understanding and closer cooperation in carrying out the many missions of the Department.
- In recognition of the vast responsibilities of the Interior Department in Alaska, created an Alaska Working Group composed of top advisors in Washington, and rechartered the Alaska Cooperative Planning Group consisting of heads of Interior offices in Alaska. Also appointed a Secretary's field representative in Alaska.
- Won the Montana Governor's Large Employer of the Year award in 1991 for employment of people with disabilities in the Bureau of Reclamation's Great Plains Region.
- Launched "Heritage Education," a major new facet of the Bureau of Land Management's "Adventures in the Past" initiative, that will draw upon the inspiration and excitement inherent in the study of archaeology and history.
- Launched a 10-year renovation project for the Department of the Interior's Museum in its Washington headquarters.
- Implemented Departmentwide effort to strengthen accountability, control and protection of all artwork, artifacts and other museum properties owned by the Department of the Interior bureaus.

To Increase Participation In Volunteer Programs

- Expanded opportunities for citizens to volunteer to assist Interior bureaus. For example:
  - — More than 67,000 volunteers contributed almost 2.5 million hours of service in almost 300 national parks, monuments, historic sites and recreation areas. The National Park Service estimates the value of their annual contribution at well over $31 million, a level that has increased dramatically each of the past three years;
  - — The Bureau of Land Management developed a 5-year strategic plan to expand and maximize the effective use of its volunteer workforce of more than 20,000 individuals each year;
  - — The Volunteer for Science Program resulted in a 216 percent increase in the number of agreements signed in fiscal year 1991 over fiscal year 1990. The U.S. Geological Survey honored over 515 volunteers in Reston, Virginia; Menlo Park, California; and Denver, Colorado, in 1991. In the five years since the program began, some 2,800 volunteers have donated more than 581,800 hours, resulting in savings of over $6.25 million.
- Strengthened the Take Pride in America program through new partnership agreements with the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Peace Corps, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the President's Council on Environmental Quality, and the States of New York and Massachusetts. Private sector partners joining the program include the American Association of Retired Persons, Mexican American Women's National Association, the National Grange, National Association of Neighborhoods, America's Clean Water Foundation, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Council for Solid Waste Solutions. The Take Pride in America National Awards Program hosted 2,000 award program participants and guests at the 1989 ceremony on the National Mall and again at the 1990 ceremony at D.A.R. Constitution Hall. Presentations were made to 89 National Award Winners for 1989 and 123 for 1990. President Bush presented two Take Pride in America Hall of Fame Awards in a special ceremony at The White House. In addition, a Secretarial Take Pride in America Advisory Board was created to give public and private sector policy input on future plans for the program.
- Encouraged all employees to participate in volunteer activities and to take a part in the President's "Thousand Points of Light" program. Bureaus provided special bulletin boards and used other means to inform employees of volunteer opportunities. Successful food and clothing drives were conducted at local offices, bureaus and at the Departmental level. In Oregon, Bureau of Mines employees annually participate in a project to paint homes of the handicapped and/or low-income persons, just one example of the great many volunteer efforts undertaken across the Nation by the Department and its bureaus.
- Produced and distributed "Salute To America" programs to radio stations nationwide for broadcast on Independence Day 1991 and 1990. This country music special, aired on 1,600 stations in 1991, reached an estimated 85 million Americans. The 1990 "Salute to America" broadcast was the first place winner in the National Association of Government Communicators Gold Screen Awards.
- Provided a site at the Bureau of Mines Twin Cities Research Center for Desert Voices, a Minnesota radio installation that allowed troops in the Persian Gulf forces to talk and send telegrams to their families in the United States during the Persian Gulf war.
- Initiated the Secretary's Stewardship Awards program for outstanding employees of the Department.
- Signed an agreement with Times Mirror Publishing Company to cooperate in educating the public about important resource conservation work being done through Department of the Interior agencies.

MISSION: As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally-owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering wise use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that they are managed in the best interests of all our people. The Department also promotes the goals for the Take Pride in America campaign by encouraging stewardship and citizen responsibility for the public lands and promoting citizen participation in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. Administration.

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